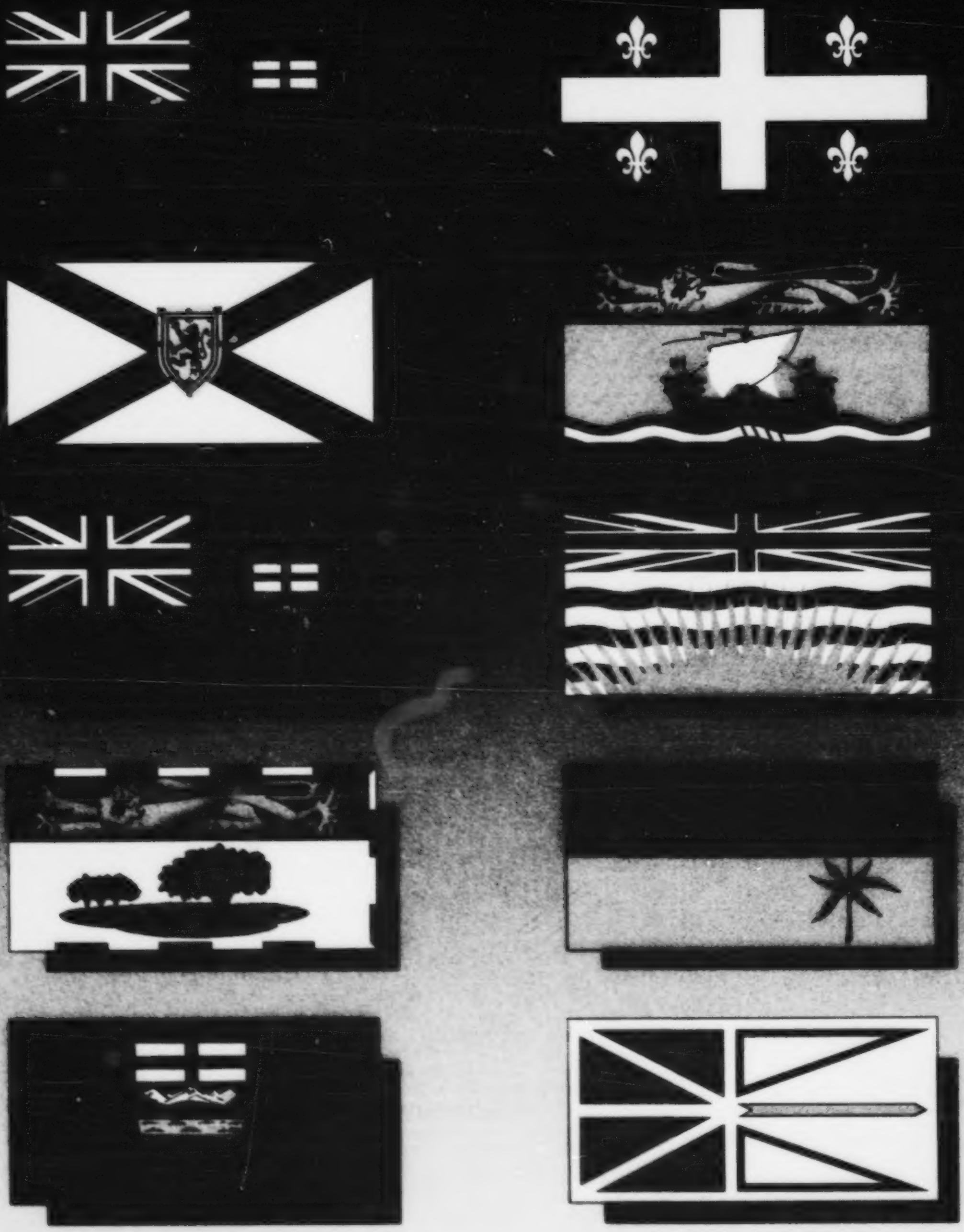
Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1987-1988



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Government of Canada Gouvernement du Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1987-1988

Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
Ottawa, June 1988

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1988
12th Edition
Cat. No. CP41-1/1988E
ISBN 0-662-16187-4
ISSN 0707-1639

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au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
au 59 rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

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Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO) was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council." The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, who reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has five principal components: a secretariat responsible for liaison with the provinces, a secretariat responsible for policy development, a secretariat dealing with economic policy and programs, a secretariat dealing with social policy and programs, and the Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern, and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and consultation.

On June 30, 1986, the Prime Minister appointed a Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations whose functions are to support the Prime Minister in his responsibility for constitutional affairs, and on other major federal-provincial issues and events such as annual conferences of First Ministers. The FPRO serves the Minister of State and provides assistance to federal ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments. The FPRO is also the principal agency of the federal government responsible for broad policy on constitutional development.

For further information and enquiries, please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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Foreword

The 1987-1988 edition of the descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities is now available to those involved or interested in federal-provincial relations.

This inventory, first published in 1974, and now in its 12th edition, provides the most current information and statistics on shared-cost programs and on projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

On pages viii and ix, you will see that an estimated $29.8 billion in federal transfers in the form of cash and tax points was made to the provinces, territories and municipalities during fiscal year 1987-88. This compares with $28.6 billion for 1986-87.

I should like to acknowledge the continued support and assistance of deputy ministers, heads of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff in the compilation of the information contained in this publication.

I believe this publication will continue to be of assistance to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.

Norman Spector
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa
June 1988

Introduction

This publication is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities in effect during the fiscal year 1987-1988. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned. Appearing in the Index on page 32-1 is a list of entries according to type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory, the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement.

Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government. Some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, or transfer of property. In other cases, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited since industrial development incentives given by governments to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other federal publications.

The information contained in this inventory is mainly for ready reference. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into, should be obtained directly from the federal organizations concerned.

Suggestions and comments that would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

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ESTIMATED FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND MUNICIPALITIES FISCAL YEAR 1987-88

($ MILLIONS)

Program	
A. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**Cash Transfers:**
	Fiscal Equalization
	Statutory Subsidies
	Reciprocal Taxation
	Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer
	Youth Allowances Recovery
	Territorial Financial Agreements
	Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes
	Subtotal — Cash Transfers
	Tax Transfers:
	3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances
	Subtotal — Tax Transfers
	Total General Purpose Transfers
B. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION (PSE) UNDER ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF) ARRANGEMENTS	**EPF Cash Transfers:**
	Insured Health Services
	Extended Health Care Services (EHCS)
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal — EPF Cash Transfers
	EPF Tax Transfers:
	Insured Health Services
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal — EPF Tax Transfers
	Associated Equalization:*
	Insured Health Services
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal — Associated Equalization
	Insured Health Services
	EHCS
	Post-Secondary Education
	Total EPF*
C. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**Cash Transfers:**
	Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)
	Other Health and Welfare
	Official Languages in Education**
	Services to Young Offenders
	Crop Insurance
	Transportation
	Justice
	Other Specific Purpose Cash Transfers**
	Subtotal — Cash Transfers
	Tax Transfers:
	5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP
	Subtotal — Tax Transfers
	Total Specific Purpose Transfers
D. GRAND TOTALS	
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS**	
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS*	
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS*	

---

* The equalization associated with the EPF tax transfer is paid and included under Fiscal Equalization (Section A). To avoid double counting, the value of equalization associated with the tax transfer is excluded from the Grand Totals in Section D.

** An additional $55.9 million of federal cash transfers has not been allocated by province. This includes $36.1 million for Official Languages in Education. When the undistributed amount is included, total federal cash transfers are $21,295.5 million and total cash plus tax transfers are $29,822.9 million.

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
732.0	151.0	654.0	669.0	2,783.0	—	469.0	142.0	—	—	—	—	5,600.0
9.8	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.5	—	—	36.0
14.3	5.0	28.4	23.7	60.3	98.2	14.4	—	—	24.0	—	—	268.3
12.2	4.1	—	—	4.8	20.5	4.2	0.1	236.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	283.0
—	—	—	—	-285.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-285.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534.0	163.0	697.0
5.0	1.3	15.7	11.0	61.4	132.6	16.8	8.6	17.5	27.4	2.1	1.9	301.3
773.3	162.1	700.4	705.5	2,629.2	257.4	506.6	152.9	257.2	54.4	536.3	165.3	6,900.6
—	—	—	—	285.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285.0
—	—	—	—	285.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285.0
773.3	162.1	700.4	705.5	2,914.2	257.4	506.6	152.9	257.2	54.4	536.3	165.3	7,185.6
146.2	32.6	225.2	183.3	1,132.7	2,110.4	277.5	261.0	507.4	750.4	12.3	6.0	5,645.0
26.6	6.0	41.0	33.4	307.8	433.0	50.6	47.6	112.0	136.5	2.4	1.1	1,198.0
62.3	13.9	96.1	78.3	457.5	888.4	118.5	111.3	211.6	320.4	5.2	2.5	2,366.0
235.1	52.5	362.3	295.0	1,898.0	3,431.8	446.6	419.9	831.0	1,207.3	19.9	9.6	9,209.0
54.7	13.4	121.0	85.3	1,592.1	1,982.0	159.2	149.7	551.3	539.5	10.8	4.3	5,263.3
25.9	6.3	57.2	40.4	753.4	938.0	75.4	70.8	261.0	255.3	5.1	2.0	2,490.8
80.6	19.7	178.2	125.7	2,345.5	2,920.0	234.6	220.5	812.3	794.8	15.9	6.3	7,754.1
50.9	10.2	41.6	47.1	184.8	—	41.2	38.7	—	—	—	—	414.5
24.1	4.9	19.8	22.2	87.6	—	19.4	18.4	—	—	—	—	196.4
75.0	15.1	61.4	69.3	272.4	—	60.6	57.1	—	—	—	—	610.9
251.8	56.2	387.8	315.7	2,909.6	4,092.4	477.9	449.4	1,058.7	1,289.9	23.1	10.3	11,322.8
26.6	6.0	41.0	33.4	307.8	433.0	50.6	47.6	112.0	136.5	2.4	1.1	1,198.0
112.3	25.1	173.1	140.9	1,298.5	1,826.4	213.3	200.5	472.6	575.7	10.3	4.6	5,053.3
390.7	87.3	601.9	490.0	4,515.9	6,351.8	741.8	697.5	1,643.3	2,002.1	35.8	16.0	17,574.1
81.9	22.5	133.6	150.0	1,163.6	1,193.5	171.4	159.1	452.2	648.4	12.4	3.7	4,192.3
2.5	0.3	8.3	4.5	14.0	50.6	19.4	4.4	15.2	18.7	25.1	3.0	166.0
2.2	1.0	3.5	22.3	77.1	50.7	6.8	2.5	6.5	7.2	0.6	0.3	180.7
3.9	1.3	4.9	3.2	40.7	51.7	3.6	6.0	16.3	12.4	3.7	2.3	150.0
0.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	12.4	22.7	23.2	84.0	64.9	4.7	—	—	215.0
3.0	—	—	0.7	32.1	9.5	3.4	0.4	0.8	18.1	—	—	68.0
1.7	0.2	3.2	1.5	14.7	23.0	3.3	2.9	7.6	7.5	1.5	0.6	67.7
11.1	1.7	8.1	0.7	44.0	6.3	0.9	4.5	2.5	4.0	4.2	2.3	90.3
106.4	28.4	161.8	184.3	1,398.6	1,408.0	232.0	263.8	566.0	721.0	47.5	12.2	5,130.0
—	—	—	—	488.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488.3
—	—	—	—	488.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488.3
106.4	28.4	161.8	184.3	1,886.9	1,408.0	232.0	263.8	566.0	721.0	47.5	12.2	5,618.3
1,114.8	243.0	1,224.5	1,184.8	5,925.8	5,097.2	1,185.2	836.6	1,654.2	1,982.7	603.7	187.1	21,239.6
80.6	19.7	178.2	125.7	3,118.8	2,920.0	234.6	220.5	812.3	794.8	15.9	6.3	8,527.4
1,195.4	262.7	1,402.7	1,310.5	9,044.6	8,017.2	1,419.8	1,057.1	2,466.5	2,777.5	619.6	193.4	29,767.0

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
LISTED BY FEDERAL ORGANIZATION

Agriculture Canada

Agriculture Canada (whose legal title is the Department of Agriculture) was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of Agriculture Canada. Reporting directly to the Deputy Minister are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Agricultural Programs), who is second in command and acts for the Deputy Minister when he/she is absent; and the assistant deputy ministers responsible for Policy, Research, Food Production and Inspection, International Programs, Agriculture Development, Corporate Management, and Forestry Services. Three other branches, each headed by a director general, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Communications, Personnel and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister are the associate deputy ministers for Forestry and for Grains and Oilseeds. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at 43 major establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch is also actively involved in long-term research and development partnership arrangements with the provinces. Its involvement with industry in co-development and transfer of technology makes extensive use of federal and provincial support programs in research and development. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect the marketability of the products of the Canadian agricultural, food and forestry sectors, in order to promote their growth, stability and competitiveness.

The Branch has seven directorates and two divisions. Four of the directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection, Plant Health and Plant Products, and Pesticides — are concerned with policies and programs. Two others — Veterinary Inspection and Agricultural Inspection — carry out field activities associated with the policies and programs of the other directorates. The seventh — Management Strategies and Priorities — provides policy and program coordination and support services to branch management. The Race Track Division supervises pari-mutuel betting at tracks that race harness and running horses. The mandate of the Compliance Division is to investigate violations of the Acts and Regulations administered by the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and coordination of market-oriented, commodity-based strategies and strategic directions which actively support national agri-food policies and directives.

The work of the Branch is aimed at improving the performance of the Canadian agricultural system and ensuring the long-term supply of agricultural products and foods and sustaining and improving the resource base. In pursuing its objectives, the Branch provides timely and reliable economic and market intelligence, commodity and food market outlooks, analysis of national and international trends and policies, legislation and regulations that affect the agri-food sector. The Branch also administers the following major Acts: Agricultural Stabilization; Agricultural Products Board; Advance Payments for Crops; Agriculture Products Cooperative Marketing; Crop Insurance; Western Grain Stabilization.

The International Programs Branch is responsible for enhancing Canada's agri-food exports, developing and conbributing to the formulation of international agriculture trade policies, formulating, implementing and promulgating linkages between agri-food trade and aid policies of the government and coordinating departmental international activities in a manner consistent with government policy. Its programs involve market analysis, identification of export marketing opportunities for agriculture and food products, policy advice on tariffs and non-tariff barriers and trade practices that affect trade in agri-food products, liaison with world agriculture organizations and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

The Agriculture Development Branch provides the overall leadership and coordination of the Department's activities related to regional production and market development, in consultation and liaison with provincial governments and industry, and leadership of Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs). It is also responsible for the leadership and coordination of the Department's activities related to the provision and delivery of funding programs for production and market development, including agricultural subsidiary agreements under economic and regional development agreements (ERDAs), Canadian Agricultural Market Development Initiative, Production Development Assistance Initiatives, Record of Performance Contributions and the New Crop Development Fund. The Branch is responsible for providing market information to industry on a daily and weekly basis.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) functions as an agency within Agriculture Canada. The agency administers a wide range of water source development programs for a variety of agricultural uses, as well as a major land use program and other soil conservation programs. It operates across the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to deliver the programs under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and is headquartered in Regina, Saskatchewan, with offices across the Prairies.

Forest sector federal-provincial agreements are the responsibility of the Canadian Forestry Service. Agreements have been signed with all provinces and the total commitment is $1.091 billion ($0.571 billion federal and $0.520 billion provincial). The Canadian Forestry Service also implements a unilateral federal forestry program of $34.991 million under the federal Eastern Quebec Plan.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance, record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of Agriculture Canada vary considerably. Some programs are administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. These agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission (its activities are reported separately), the Livestock Feed Board of Canada, the National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

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CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose:
Since there are not enough veterinarians in Canada to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry, and since existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the federal government is providing financial assistance for the construction of a new veterinary college in the Atlantic region and for the expansion of the three other veterinary colleges in Canada — one each in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background:
Agriculture Canada was given authority by order-in-council in April 1974 to enter into agreements (signed in mid-1974) with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and to discuss the establishment of a fourth veterinary college.

Financing and Operation:
Federal-provincial agreements provide for a federal contribution of up to 50% of the capital cost (up to prescribed limits) of enlarging veterinary colleges in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. This principle has been extended to the new Atlantic Veterinary College.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new buildings, extensions or alterations to existing buildings, together with site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but did not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies, except those required for construction.

Agriculture Canada has met all federal obligations for capital costs with respect to agreements with Quebec ($2.5 million) and Saskatchewan (nearly $2.9 million). One construction agreement with Ontario ($3 million) is complete; another is underway.

At present, Agriculture Canada and Ontario are equally sharing the cost of upgrading large animal clinics, laboratories and training facilities at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, to meet North American standards. In 1983, Canada agreed to pay 50% of the construction planning cost, up to $250,000. In 1986, Canada agreed to pay half the construction and renovation costs, up to $6.5 million. Later, the contracts were revised to increase the federal contribution toward planning by $162,711; and to decrease the federal contribution toward construction by a matching amount.

In June 1983, Agriculture Canada agreed to contribute up to $21.3 million to cover 50% of the capital costs of the new Atlantic Region Veterinary College to be located on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. Construction is nearing completion and the first class of 52 undergraduates registered in September 1986 for graduation in 1990. Agriculture Canada was to complete the funding arrangements in 1987-88, bringing the total contribution to $20.8 million. The four Atlantic provinces will match the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves.

Payments:
See Table 1.

For Further Information:
Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 992-2114

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount (\$)*	*Amount of payments for period 1975-76 to 1987-88 (to July 31, 1987) (\$)*
Quebec	2,520,000	2,520,000
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario*		
(Planning Costs)	412,711	412,711
(Construction Costs)	6,337,289	5,239,699
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic	21,383,000	19,639,111
Total	36,628,000	33,786,521

* Treasury Board approved a \$162,711 increase in the original \$250,000 contract for planning costs. This was offset by a matching decrease in the original \$6.5 million contract for construction costs.

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:
Crop Insurance Division, Policy Branch.

Purpose:
To provide stability to farmers' incomes by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards. The federal government assists the provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium costs and/or administrative cost; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority or Background:
Crop Insurance Act; Crop Insurance Regulations; federal-provincial agreements.

Time Frame:
This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of 5 years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties involved. But notice of intention to terminate an agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of 5 years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a fifty-fifty basis. For the other provinces, the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the federal-provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:
See Table 2.

For Further Information:
T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Policy Branch
Agriculture Canada
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Tel.: (613) 995-5880

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Contributions to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1983-84 (\$000)*	*1984-85 (\$000)*	*1985-86 (\$000)*	*1986-87 (\$000)*
Newfoundland	23	74	64	57
Prince Edward Island	1,127	1,160	1,284	1,277
Nova Scotia	213	229	219	252
New Brunswick	973	1,204	1,272	1,166
Quebec	9,504	7,819	11,383	9,391
Ontario	20,778	21,088	20,954	17,824
Manitoba	11,986	16,412	21,390	23,094
Saskatchewan	54,346	64,748	77,455	82,681
Alberta	42,241	51,217	59,795	72,306
British Columbia	2,275	3,421	4,369	4,692
Total	143,466	167,372	198,185	212,740

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:
Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose:
This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50% of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H clubs.

Authority or Background:
The funds for this program are provided annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative. There are agreements with all provinces.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:
4-H clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms, however, they are starting to get involved in the cities as well. Activities of 4-H clubs include the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50% of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,
- the cost of providing club and project record books,
- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions, and
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Canadian 4-H Council, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:
See Table 3.

For Further Information:
General:
Director
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:
L. Bégin
A/Chief
Registration and 4-H Clubs
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (819) 995-9554

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($)*	*1986-87 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00	7,735.00	7,580.00
Prince Edward Island	6,940.00	6,940.00	6,940.00	6,290.00	5,772.15
Nova Scotia	13,265.00	13,265.00	13,265.00	13,420.00	13,830.00
New Brunswick	7,180.00	7,180.00	7,180.00	7,220.00	7,005.00
Quebec	*	*	*	**	***
Ontario	89,310.00	89,310.00	89,310.00	79,010.00	78,320.00
Manitoba	27,860.00	27,860.00	27,860.00	24,280.00	18,060.15
Saskatchewan	32,355.00	31,847.15	32,355.00	26,410.00	26,465.00
Alberta	37,710.00	37,710.00	37,710.00	33,300.00	33,165.00
British Columbia	16,080.00	16,080.00	16,080.00	16,430.00	16,450.00
Total	253,605.00	253,097.15	253,605.00	227,010.00	219,097.30

* A grant of $13,605 was paid.
** A grant of $12,915 was paid.
*** A grant of $12,450 was paid.

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:

Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose:

This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement or continuing under the original agreement — which calls for the federal government to reimburse the provinces for 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under the new agreement, Canada and the provinces share equally the cost of transportation assistance for eligible livestock to be exhibited at the Canadian Western Agribition and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. The livestock must conform to classes established by the two exhibitions. The species of livestock eligible under the program may vary according to agreements with each province and may include beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, dairy goats and draft horses. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of exhibitors residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority or Background:

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement that originated in 1946-47 following the termination of a 20-year, $35,000 annual operating subsidy guarantee to the (then) Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

Funding is approved annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:

The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and returning to the point of origin are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% of freight charges is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

In provinces that have signed the new agreement, the freight charges on truckloads of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair or the Canadian Western Agribition are paid directly to the exhibitors by both governments (federal and provincial) on a fifty-fifty basis. Exhibitors submit claims to their provincial department of agriculture, which is responsible for certifying the claims and forwarding them to Agriculture Canada for payment of its share.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province. Federal assistance is not available to exhibitors in the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible under the program.

Payments:

See Table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/or to the Canadian Western Agribition

Province	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($)*	*1986-87 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	7,275.00	10,350.00	15,000.00	9,900.00
Nova Scotia	7,647.96	2,995.27	1,863.00	2,962.50
New Brunswick	2,850.00	3,562.50	843.00	5,737.50
Quebec	25,917.68	23,402.49	26,189.00	32,722.76
Ontario*	6,695.22	8,278.40	12,856.00	13,696.44
Manitoba	20,400.00	18,961.88	23,676.00	18,700.00
Saskatchewan*	8,532.64	10,566.73	2,117.00	7,326.50
Alberta	22,586.96	17,940.50	29,735.00	19,800.00
British Columbia	—	4,351.29	11,472.00	1,478.40
Total	101,905.46	100,409.06	123,751.00	112,324.10

* Provinces operating under new agreement.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Production Development
Assistance Initiative
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (819) 995-9554

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants that engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:
Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose:
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants that are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority or Background:
Agriculture Canada has been given authority by order-in-council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12-months notice.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants that engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces that did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division and the Veterinary Inspection Directorate of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:
See Table 5.

For Further Information:

General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Chief, National Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	62.4	62.4*	30.3*	—
Manitoba	270.1	375.0	295.6	368.8
Saskatchewan	290.4	286.5	269.8	282.6
British Columbia	214.7	178.1	187.9	191.9
Total	837.6	902.0	783.6	843.3

* Program discontinued.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objective of PFRA is to support economic growth and stability through soil and water conservation programs and projects that manage these basic resources wisely — particularly through conservation, resource development and reducing the effects of drought.

Authority or Background:
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, or with municipalities or individuals to carry out the general purpose of the Act.

The main PFRA programs and activities include:

(1) Tree Production and Distribution Program — provides eligible recipients with seedlings for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting;

(2) Community Pasture Program — reclaims and protects fragile lands, while providing summer grazing for cattle (for the benefit of smaller producers);

(3) Soil Conservation Program — to encourage and help implement conservation farming practices;

(4) The Canada — Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC) — a joint venture with the province of Saskatchewan that involves research on irrigation technology and production practices, and soil conservation needs. Results are demonstrated to farmers, and technology transferred to them;

(5) Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program — provides water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects, domestic and industrial uses, and allows controlled releases to meet international water commitments;

(6) Rural Water Development Program — provides technical and financial assistance for the development of water sources, including wells, dugouts, stockwatering dams and water pipelines;

(7) Water Development — provides investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects;

(8) South Saskatchewan River Program — provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on cost recovery with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

(1) Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Agricultural Community Water Infrastructure. A five-year program, expiring in 1989, provides expanded water or sewage facilities to 42 designated Agricultural Trading Centres. Total expenditures are $32 million, half of which are federal;

(2) Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Development. A five-year Agreement, expires 1989. Two components to be delivered by PFRA are:

- for soil conservation, expenditures of $9.5 million in federal funds;
- for irrigation development, expenditures of $2 million in federal funds (originally $7 million — $5 million has been redirected for expenditure in the Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development);

(3) Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development ($4.5 million for soil conservation initiatives to be administered by PFRA);

(4) Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. PFRA to expend $10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Expires March 31, 1992. Total expenditure of $100 million.

For Further Information:
Dr. Harry Hill
Director General
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
8th Floor
Motherwell Building
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 780-5081

PRICE STABILIZATION

Administered By:
Agricultural Stabilization Board, Policy Branch.

Purpose:
To assure the agricultural industry fair returns for its labour and investment by providing deficiency payments to eligible

producers when market prices fall below annual support prices for named commodities and other commodities when designated by the government.

Authority or Background:
Agricultural Stabilization Act and Regulations; Federal-Provincial Tripartite Agreements.

Time Frame:
The Agricultural Stabilization Act, passed in 1958 and amended in 1975 and 1985, provides continuous protection for producers. Support prices are prescribed annually. Tripartite agreements are generally signed for a 10-year period, with provision for renewal.

Financing and Operation:
All deficiency payments, pursuant to the provisions of the Act for named commodities and for designated commodities, are funded fully by the federal government.

Under tripartite agreements, payment costs are shared equally among the federal government, participating provinces, and producers through the establishment of a commodity fund and the payment of premiums to that fund. Premiums are set by the commodity stabilization committees in accordance with the tripartite agreements.

For Further Information:
Agricultural Stabilization Board
A.E. Proulx
Secretary Manager
Agricultural Stabilization Board
Policy Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880

PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum- and typhoid-free status should lead to increased sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority or Background:
— Departmental general mandate; Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations; Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with all provinces in the form of Memoranda of Understanding executed on the 15th day of November, 1982.

Time Frame:
This was a continuing program until December 1, 1987, but was renewable as agreed to by each province and the federal government.

Financing and Operation:
The Memoranda of Understanding between provincial governments and the federal government vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to the Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum/typhoid, the management of infected flocks, and compensation. Compensation awarded is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government. Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a Memorandum of Understanding defining the responsibilities of the following directorates: Agriculture Inspection, Food Inspection, Veterinary Inspection, and Health of Animals. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the Memoranda of Understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for the pullorum/typhoid program.

See Table 6.

For Further Information:
General:
Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:
Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

TABLE 6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding

Sections/ Province	*79.12*	*79.13*	*79.14 (1)*	*79.14 (2)*	*79.15*	*79.16*	*79.17*	*79.18*	*79.19*	*79.2*	*Eradication Procedures*
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.
AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose:
The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority or Background:
Departmental general mandate; Rabies Indemnification Regulations; Federal-Provincial Agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See Table 7.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
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TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*	*Expenditures 1986-87 ($)*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,440.00	—	400.00	1,366.80
Ontario	86,208.40	73,976.80	128,652.00	173,363.60
Manitoba	1,740.00	340.00	648.00	1,048.00
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	89,388.40	74,316.80	129,700.00	175,778.40

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS

(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Management Services Division, Research Branch.

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; a joint federal-provincial building is now in operation at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow and Kapuskasing, Ont.; Indian Head, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C.

Authority or Background:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Ian Wood
Director, Management Services Division
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
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TOBACCO DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

Administered By:
Joint federal-provincial committees.

Purpose:
The program provides financial assistance to tobacco producers who want to leave the industry or to diversify their production with alternate crops.

Authority or Background:
A $30-million, five-year Tobacco Diversification Plan was announced in the budget speech of February 26, 1986. The value was subsequently increased by $3.5 million as a result of increases in the Prince Edward Island and Ontario agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The plan is composed of four initiatives:

(1) Contribution to the Southern Ontario Tomato Cooperative to upgrade a tomato processing plant and provide assurances to farmers of a market outlet for their product ($2 million);

(2) Contribution to the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board to assist in marketing the 1985 tobacco crop owned by the Board ($3.5 million), and to enable the Board to participate in the orderly downsizing and rationalization of the tobacco industry starting with the 1986 crop year;

(3) Alternative Enterprise Program — consists of three sub-initiatives in Ontario and Quebec focusing on development of new crop research, new production technologies, and marketing and processing opportunities. Funding is $15 million (close to $1.2 million for Quebec, $8.3 million for Ontario, plus the $5.5 million noted in the two previous paragraphs). The program expires March 31, 1992.

(4) Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI). The Minister of Agriculture has authority to give contributions to producers and to enter into federal-provincial agreements. The TTAI will provide marginally viable producers with an incentive to voluntarily leave the tobacco-producing industry. The federal portion is conditional on the development of agreements (with producer groups or with tobacco-producing provinces) that complement or enhance the federal contribution. The following agreements have been negotiated:

   - Tobacco Assistance Program: a joint Canada-Ontario program to provide payments of up to $65,000 per exiting producer ($11.5 million federal). The program began April 9, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1990, and the terms and conditions apply to March 31, 1995.
   - Exit Compensation Program (Ontario): a federal program to provide up to $15,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers who left the industry between February 26, 1986, and April 23, 1987 ($1.5 million federal only). The program began June 29, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1990, and the terms and conditions apply to March 31, 1995.
   - Ontario Burley Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a federal program to provide up to $15,000 to burley tobacco producers leaving the industry ($515,000 federal only). The program began July 5, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1988, and the terms and conditions apply to March 31, 1993.
   - P.E.I. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada-P.E.I. program to provide payments of up to $2,800 per acre to producers leaving the industry ($1.4 million federal). The program began April 9, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1989, and the terms and conditions apply for 10 years from the date of payment.
   - Quebec Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a two-part federal program providing up to $60,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers leaving the industry,and up to $5,000 to cigar and pipe tobacco producers leaving the industry ($1.098 million federal only). The program began August 7, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1990, and the terms and conditions apply to March 31, 2000.

For Further Information:
John Vandenberg
Crop Development Division
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Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds. In Newfoundland, this means raising production of forage and other feeds to about 10,000 tonnes a year.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987, until March 31, 1991, but payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1991 may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
Total financing is $4.8 million. The federal contribution is $4 million. Implementation is provincial. Management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and coordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial Management Committee.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch
Dr. Tom Espie
Regional Director (Newfoundland)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
There are three objectives to this Agreement: to encourage the growth of agricultural production and food processing to the extent of identified and mutually agreed domestic and export market opportunities in horticulture, livestock foods and livestock; to increase the efficiency of firms in the production, processing and marketing sectors of the province's agri-food industry; and to expand income and employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas of the province.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 5, 1982 until October 4, 1987, but payouts on commitments approved before October 4, 1987 may continue until March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing funds and directly delivers a sixth program.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Liaison Committee, formed of both federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch
Dr. D.M. Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
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35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 895-1623

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987 until March 31, 1991, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement is funded 80% federally, 20% provincially. There are five programs. A federal-provincial Implementation Committee for each program reviews applications and makes recommendations to the federal-provincial Management Committee. Implementation Committees also review progress of projects and make recommendations on payments to clients.

The province enters into contracts with clients and makes payments. The province submits claims to Agriculture Canada on a regular basis.

The Management Committee, with both federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Dr. D.M. Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
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35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
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CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
This Agreement aims to facilitate improved economic performance within the agri-food sector through efficiency gains; to contribute to the long-run health of the sector through improved resource management practices, and to coordinate relevant programs and activities of various government departments and agencies.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on May 30, 1984, and expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and Manitoba Agriculture both directly deliver and fund four programs.

Projects are approved by the federal-provincial agreement Management Committee based on the recommendation of Program Advisory Committees.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch
W.A. Breckman
Regional Director (Manitoba)
Agriculture Development Branch
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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The objectives are to assist in:

a) the conservation and development of the agricultural resources in Saskatchewan with particular attention to the soil degradation problem; the enhancement of human resource capabilities; and

b) the development of the important commodity sectors, and specifically to encourage crop intensification and the enhancement of livestock productivity through development of marketable products, and the development and transfer of technology to the sectors.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from August 7, 1984 to March 31, 1989. Projects approved to March 31, 1989 must be completed by March 31, 1990. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and Saskatchewan Agriculture each deliver projects under sub-programs in five program areas. A sixth program covering implementation, public information and evaluation is delivered by Agriculture Canada. There is provision in the Agreement for cost-shared projects, with delivery by either party.

Federal approval is required for directly delivered federal projects. Provincial approval is required for directly delivered provincial projects. The federal-provincial Management Committee must approve all federal-provincial projects. This Committee also approves annual work plans prepared by each party.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
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Regional Director (Saskatchewan)
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Regina, Saskatchewan
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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Purpose:
The purpose of this Agreement is to promote cooperation and coordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; foster measures to stimulate agricultural development and agri-food processing; and to increase productive employment.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from January 1987 to March 31, 1990. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation:

All seven programs within the Agreement are jointly financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Project applications within each of the seven programs are assessed by joint federal-provincial expert committees. Final assessment and approval (refusal) is effected by a joint Management Committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, MAPAQ and the Quebec Ministry for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs. Four programs are administered jointly by Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ, while three are administered by MAPAQ alone.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:

Agriculture Development Branch

Simon Thiboutot
Regional Director (Quebec)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
5 Parc Samuel Holland, Suite 164
Quebec, PQ
G1S 4S2

Tel.: (418) 648-4775

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:

There are five objectives to this Agreement:

(a) To identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick potatoes, livestock, livestock feeds, horticulture and specialty crops;

(b) To encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;

(c) To enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource utilization and marketing;

(d) To increase employment in the agri-food sector and related services; and

(e) To increase the level and stability of net returns of the participants in the agri-food sector.

Authority or Background:

Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:

The Agreement will be in effect from June 25, 1984 until March 31, 1989. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some part of each of four programs. The New Brunswick Department of Agricultural and Rural Development funds and directly delivers other parts of the four programs.

Each of the four programs have portions that are cost-shared between the two departments of agriculture.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Management Committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement. The Management Committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial Implementation Directorate Committee.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:

Agriculture Development Branch

Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agriculture Development Branch
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Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3

Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose:

The Agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background:

Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:

The Agreement will be in effect from April 16, 1987 until March 31, 1991. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and New Brunswick cost-share four programs, but the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture directly delivers the programs. (Agriculture Canada contributes

80% of eligible costs; the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture contributes 20%.)

Project approvals are granted by the federal-provincial Management Committee, which also plans and coordinates delivery of the Agreement. Private sector contributions are required for most projects.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Louis-Philippe Albert
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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose:
The programs are intended to increase net farm income by improving crop and livestock health, improving and conserving soil resources, developing, demonstrating and encouraging the adoption of new technology and improving the marketing of agricultural products.

Authority or Background:
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The agreement will be in effect from June 13, 1984 to March 31, 1989. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1989, but related costs can be incurred up to September 30, 1989, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs worth $18 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers a $13 million extension program. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture cost-share (Canada 80%, Prince Edward Island 20%) a $10 million extension support program.

Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of a Technical Advisory Committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. An Agriculture Management Committee composed of provincial and federal representatives coordinates the delivery of the Agreement. Cost-shared proposals are approved only by the Agriculture Management Committee.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose:
The Agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background:
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed May 1, 1987. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1991, and completed by December 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
Federal funding of $11.5 million supports four programs. The Agreement is jointly managed by Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture through an Agriculture Management Committee. The programs are delivered by the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. Project approvals under the programs are based upon the recommendations of a Technical Advisory Committee.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The primary objectives of this Agreement are to assist in the growth and development of economic output from the agricultural sector of the British Columbia economy, the increase in employment in the agri-food sector, the enhancement of the viability and competitiveness of the agri-food industry in British Columbia to ensure the maintenance of employment and output and the conservation and development of the agricultural resources necessary as inputs to an expanding agri-food sector.

Authority or Background:
Canada — British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement, signed on July 26, 1985, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared programs. Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food each deliver projects under two sub-programs of one of the programs. The provincial Ministry delivers all remaining projects. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial Management Committee.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The objective of this Agreement is to optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 17, 1986, until March 31, 1992. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, must be completed by March 31, 1993. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation:
The Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan will each contribute 50% of eligible costs. The maximum contribution by Canada and by Saskatchewan in respect of this Agreement will not exceed $50 million each.

TABLE 8

Agricultural Sub-Agreements

	Agreement		*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Province	*Signed*	*Terminates*		
Prince Edward Island	13-06-84	31-03-89	41,000	26,000
Nova Scotia	05-10-82	04-10-87	48,300	23,300
New Brunswick	25-06-84	31-03-89	32,000	25,000
Quebec	17-02-87	31-03-90	35,000	17,500
Manitoba	30-05-84	31-03-89	38,300	23,000
Saskatchewan	07-08-84	31-03-89	55,000	25,000
— Irrigation-based economic development	17-10-86	31-03-92	100,000	50,000
British Columbia	26-07-85	31-03-90	40,000	20,000
Atlantic Livestock Feed Development Agreements				
Newfoundland	27-03-87	31-03-91	4,800	4,000
Prince Edward Island	01-04-87	31-03-91	11,500	11,500
Nova Scotia	30-03-87	31-03-91	11,250	9,000
New Brunswick	16-04-87	31-03-91	13,100	10,500

A Management Committee will be established to execute the agreement on behalf of Canada and Saskatchewan. Financial participation of the private sector will also be sought.

See Table 8.

For Further Information:
R.C. Bailey
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CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Purpose:
There are two objectives of this Agreement: to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie Basin from non-point agricultural cropland sources, and to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority or Background:
Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985 until March 31, 1990. Projects approved to March 31, 1990 may be completed and their costs paid for after that date, but no costs shall be paid in relation to any project after March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
The Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada will contribute $15 million each to programs included in this Agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to soil and water quality enhancement, and will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact of various agricultural practices on water quality.

For Further Information:
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and provincial governments.

Authority or Background:
These Agreements were initiated under the auspices of the (then) Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). In 1982, the Canadian Forestry Service took responsibility. Subsequent authority is under the Forestry Development and Research Act. (R.S.C. 1970, c. F-30 as amended.)

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided by the Canadian Forestry Service; the balance by the respective provincial governments.

A Management Committee administers each agreement. The appropriate Canadian Forestry Service regional director, or his/her delegate and provincial representatives are general members of these committees.

For Further Information:
Director General
Forestry Development Directorate
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Newfoundland.

Purpose:
To support initiatives in the intensive management of Newfoundland's forest, in order to prevent a future timber shortage and thereby ensure long-term employment opportunities in the forest sector.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The 4-year Agreement was signed on April 28, 1986, and terminates on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Newfoundland will contribute $48 million (70% federal funds, 30% provincial) for three programs: Forest Resource Management; Research and Development, Opportunity Identification and Technology Transfer; and Administration, Communications, and Evaluation.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource, increasing the sustainable supply of wood, and heightening forest industry opportunities in Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on August 31, 1982. The 7-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Of the six main components in the Agreement, Canada (the Canadian Forestry Service) will implement Forest Development on Private Lands;and will implement concurrently with Nova Scotia the Education, Information and Evaluation program.

Nova Scotia will implement Forest Resource Enhancement on Crown and Private Lands, Forest Industry Development, Human Resource Development, and Forest Nursery Construction. Canada and Nova Scotia will jointly implement the education, information and evaluation component of the Agreement. Canada and Nova Scotia will contribute $91.426 million (55% federal funds, 45% provincial).

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
To support the expansion of intensive forest management and renewal in Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The 3-year Agreement was signed on June 27, 1984, and ended on September 30, 1987, with final payments to be made by March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Nova Scotia contribute $25.5 million (67% federal funds, 33% provincial) for six programs: Forest Renewal; Group Management Ventures — Phase II; Research and Development and Strategic Planning; Forest Nursery Upgrading; Education, Technology Transfer, Evaluation and Training; and Cape Breton Forestry Development.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Purpose:
To improve the forest resource of the province; to increase the harvest of fuel wood by better forest management practices; and to improve and intensify forest management practices.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on July 29, 1983, and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Prince Edward Island will contribute $20.144 million (68% federal funds, 32% provincial). The four programs are: Private Land Forest Management; Crown Land Management; Forest Development; and Administration.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RENEWAL SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of New Brunswick.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management by improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of softwood; expanding the knowledge base for forest management planning and development; upgrading private woodlot management; and providing a public information program — in order to ensure the health of the forest industry in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed June 25, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and New Brunswick will contribute $77.4 million (55% federal funds, 45% provincial) for six programs: Forest Management on Private Lands; Forest Management on Federal Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management Planning and Development; Development of Private Woodlots; and Public Information, Education and Evaluation.

CANADA — ONTARIO FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Ontario.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing access to mature wood; increasing a sustainable supply of wood; and conducting research and development programs targeted at forest renewal.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on November 14, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Ontario will spend $150 million in total on a fifty-fifty cost-shared basis for four basic programs: Forest Management and Renewal; Technical Support for Forest Management and Renewal; Innovative Programs, Administration, Communications and Evaluation. Forest Management and Renewal will receive the major portion, $133 million.

CANADA — MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Manitoba.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest renewal for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; increasing public awareness; and carrying out forest research and development.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on March 15, 1984. The 5-year term of Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Manitoba will contribute $27.16 million on a fifty-fifty basis for four basic programs: Forest Renewal; Intensive Forest Management; Applied Research and Development, Technology Transfer, and Opportunity Identification; and Public Information, Evaluation and Administration. The federal government will implement programs on private land and on federal Crown lands. The provincial government will implement programs on provincial Crown lands.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest renewal and management in order to improve the forest resource base; to increase the sustainability of long-term wood supply; to expand nursery facilities; and to make available research results available through a technology transfer program.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on June 21, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from June 21, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Saskatchewan will spend $28 million on a fifty-fifty basis for four basic programs: Forest Renewal; Growth Enhancement and Stand Tending; Technology Advancement and Transfer; and Public Information, Administration and Evaluation.

CANADA—ALBERTA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Alberta.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management in order to improve the forest resource; to increase the sustainability of the wood supply; to conduct applied research on forest management, hardwood development and technology transfer mechanisms; and to heighten forestry opportunities in Alberta.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from October 26, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Alberta will spend $23 million on a fifty-fifty basis for three basic programs: Reforestation; Applied Research, Technology Transfer and Opportunity Identification; and Public Information, Evaluation and Administration.

CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To promote cooperation and coordination between the governments of Canada and Quebec in implementing measures intended to stimulate forestry development; to increase the economic impact of forestry activity in Quebec; and to encourage applied forest research and technology transfer activities related to the programs under the Agreement.

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of Quebec.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed April 30, 1985. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Quebec will spend $300 million on a fifty-fifty basis for five programs: Crown Land Forest Management; Management of Private Woodlands; Management of Federal Woodlands; Greenhouse Infrastructures; and Administration, Communications and Evaluation.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To manage part of the backlog of non-sufficiently restocked (NSR) land; to intensively manage selected forest stands; and to support research and technical studies.

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and the Province of British Columbia.

Authority or Background:
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on May 25, 1985. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from May 25, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and British Columbia will spend $300 million on a fifty-fifty basis for three programs: Backlog Reforestation; Intensive Forest Management; and Implementation, Communications and Evaluation.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and provincial forest research committees.

Purpose:
To formalize the coordination of forest research undertaken by the federal and provincial governments.

Authority or Background:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame:
Agreements expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for 5-year periods beyond the expiry date, subject to a ministerial exchange of letters.

Alberta:	May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to June 30, 1991.
Saskatchewan:	August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Renewal to July 1, 1991 is ready for signature.
Manitoba:	October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to March 31, 1991.
Nova Scotia:	August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986. Renewal to June 30, 1991 is ready for signature.
Prince Edward Island:	November 7, 1983 to June 30, 1988.
Newfoundland:	September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987. Renewal to March 31, 1992 is ready for signature.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with these Memoranda, which were signed by respective federal and provincial resource and environment ministers. The Memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize

duplication and to enhance forest research through cooperation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information:
Director General
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Canadian Forestry Service
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada and Transport Canada.

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the acquisition of Canadair CL-215 aircraft and the formation of a national air tanker fleet.

Authority or Background:
Order-in-council granted in January 1984.

Time Frame:
This agreement was finalized in January 1984. Acquisition of the aircraft is on schedule and nearly complete.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and participating provinces will purchase, on an approximately one-for-one basis, 29 Canadair CL-215 forest fire-fighting aircraft. Canada will lease its aircraft at a nominal cost to the provinces, which will operate them in accordance with the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement and the Transport Canada Canadair Dry Lease. The cost to Canada is approximately $150 million.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service, Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
To facilitate the sharing of equipment, personnel and other forest fire-fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority or Background:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981.
Order-in-council, January 1984.

Time Frame:
Ongoing since the fall of 1983. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

For Further Information:
Director General
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Canadian Forestry Service
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service of Agriculture Canada.

Purpose:
The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority or Background:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981; order-in-council, January 1984.

Time Frame:
Ongoing since June 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada pays one-third of the CIFFC operating costs; the remaining two-thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% to the Canadian Forestry Service, 25% to Environment Canada/Parks, and 25% to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs Program. The Canadian Forestry Service is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and will then be reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

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Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) has been established by the Government of Canada so that the people of Atlantic Canada will share increasingly the opportunities for employment and earned income available to other Canadians.

The Agency's primary objective is to contribute to the long-term economic development of Atlantic Canada by action, coordination and advocacy.

(i) ACOA is responsible for federal small and medium-sized business and industrial development policy and programs in the region. Its principal function is to design and deliver such programs, working closely with provincial governments and the private sector. It has a particular responsibility to foster new enterprises at the local level.

(ii) ACOA has a strong coordinating mandate over all federal activities affecting economic growth of the region, particularly

- procurement
- training and skills development
- job creation
- technology infrastructure development, and
- local investment promotion.

(iii) ACOA is responsible for bringing a regional perspective to bear on the design of national economic and social programs that affect Atlantic Canada.

By these means, the Agency seeks to stimulate the entrepreneurial environment of the region; to improve the competitiveness regionally, nationally and internationally of small and medium-sized Atlantic businesses; and to encourage adjustment to changing local and broader economic and market circumstances.

For more information on federal-provincial programs pertaining to Atlantic Canada, please refer to the section entitled Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

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Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities, under the guidance of the Corporate Head Office which provides corporate planning, policy, management, administration and information systems services, are carried out through the following operating units:

- CANDU Operations which designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This unit is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
- Radiochemical Division which manufactures and markets medical and industrial radiation equipment and radioisotopes; and
- Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations and Heavy Water Plants — CANDU Operations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority or Background:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations:

- Pickering
- Gentilly-II
- Point Lepreau

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The agreement provided for the return on the capital invested by the three parties to be made over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" was shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion, including interests, is $141 million or about 36%. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments have been made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering generating station (Units 1 and 2). These payments have been suspended for the duration of the outage of Units 1 and 2 and a suitable understanding has been reached for the reinstatement of payments when the units are brought back into service.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station was declared "in service" on April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a twenty-five year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station was declared "in service" on April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. On the in service date these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of $350 million repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of the unit, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant, which is now decommissioned, was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a twenty-year period for a total of $66 million.

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Organization

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was incorporated as a Crown corporation on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with the authority to act for the Government of Canada in all matters prescribed by housing legislation, principally the National Housing Act (NHA). CMHC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The Corporation is headed by a board of directors made up of the Chairman of the Board, the President, a designated senior vice-president, five members from the public at large, and two members from the public service, all appointed by the Governor in Council. The President is the Chief Executive Officer.

The management of the Corporation is carried out by executive and corporate officers. The corporate executive officers are the President and two senior vice-presidents, all appointed by the Governor in Council. The corporate officers are vice-presidents responsible for Programs, Insurance, Public Affairs, Human Resources and Administration; the Corporate General Counsel; the five general managers; the Corporate Secretary; and the Executive Director of Operations Review.

The Corporation's 3,029 employees are located at National Office in Ottawa and at 60 offices throughout Canada. The field organization is divided into five regions: Atlantic; Quebec; Ontario; Prairie and Northwest Territories; and British Columbia and Yukon. Each region is headed by a general manager. There is a provincial director in each provincial capital in the Atlantic region and in the Prairies and Northwest Territories region.

Mandate

CMHC's activities are governed by the National Housing Act and its regulations, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act and, in certain respects, the Financial Administration Act. The Corporation's legislation is permissive and facilitative, rather than mandatory and comprehensive; this gives it the flexibility to deal with regional circumstances and with day-to-day problems.

CMHC's purpose, as embodied in the National Housing Act, is "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions."

Under the terms of the NHA, the Corporation is authorized, on the Government's behalf, to establish a system of mortgage loan insurance; to acquire lands for public purposes; and to assist Canadians — mainly by the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies — in gaining access to suitable accommodation (whether as homeowners, tenants or members of cooperative organizations) and in improving existing dwellings and the quality of the community environment. It also has a general mandate to improve the quality of housing and community planning through research, development and the dissemination of information, and to act as a policy advisor to the Government.

Activities within CMHC are grouped into three business components in accordance with its legal and financial framework. The components are: Government Programs, Administered Funds, and Asset Administration/Services to Others. The activities of the Corporation within these business components are grouped into planning elements. They are: Market Housing, Social Housing and Housing Support.

Government Programs

The Corporation acts as the Government's agent in the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies for the advancement of housing and community development. CMHC is accountable to the Government of Canada for delivering these programs efficiently and effectively, and is reimbursed by the Government for monies paid out.

Administered Funds

The Corporation, through its administration of the Mortgage Insurance Fund, provides mortgage loan insurance to ensure an adequate supply of mortgage funds, thus making housing accessible to Canadians.

Mortgage loan insurance encourages investment in residential housing by protecting lenders against any losses that might be incurred if the borrowers default. Public mortgage insurance has made possible high-ratio loans throughout Canada for the acquisition and construction of housing, including social housing projects.

Asset Administration/Services to Others

The principal source of the Corporation's income is the return on loans and other investments in housing and community improvement, made under the terms of the NHA, with funds borrowed from the Government. Other income is derived from the sale of corporate real estate, and from the provision of housing-related services, such as mortgage administration and inspections.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

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FEDERAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:
To support the production of cost-effective cooperative housing to provide security of tenure for moderate-income households which cannot afford homeownership.

Authority or Background:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6 and 56.1.

Time Frame:
This CMHC program which began in 1986 and replaced the former Sec. 56.1 Co-operative program, is being delivered on a 5-year experimental basis.

Financing and Operation:
Proposal Development Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Co-operatives assisted under this program will be able to finance up to 100% of approved capital costs through an Index-Linked Mortgage NHA insured under Section 6. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years.

Index-Linked Mortgages feature initial payments which are relatively low and increase each year by two percent less than the rate of inflation. This two percent allows co-ops some room for operating cost increases without having to charge members more than local market rents.

In addition to NHA-insured Index-Linked Mortgages, projects being developed under this program may receive annual operating subsidies to reduce their financing costs to a level which can be supported at market rents in the first year of operations.

Projects will be able to obtain Rent Supplement assistance under the Federal-Provincial program for an average of 30% of the units.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-operative projects, financed by an ILM mortgage.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:
To assist households unable to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing on the private market. To obtain funding under this program, a sponsor must be a non-profit corporation whose primary object is to provide housing for low-income households.

Authority or Background:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6 and 56.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1986 and replaced the former Section 56.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are public and private non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, and non-profit continuing cooperative housing associations.

Proposal Development (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project is available to assist private applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% National Housing Act (NHA) insured loans under Section 6, through conventional sources or through direct loans from provinces. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

Government assistance for projects without care or support services will be equal to the difference between the operating costs, including repayment on the mortgage, and rental revenues based on a rent to income scale.

Government assistance for the residential (shelter) portion of special purpose projects will be in the form of an interest rate write-down to 2%. The number of special purpose projects will be controlled through the application of a 10% cap on the total number of units within a province's social housing unit allocation that can be used for this purpose.

Tenants will be charged rents according to a rent-to-income scale based on the household's adjusted income.

Income mixing will continue within the limit that households must have incomes below a specified threshold and be unable to afford private accommodation without having to pay 30% or more of their income for housing.

Housing costs are limited to Maximum Unit Prices which are established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government define which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program and cost sharing arrangements.

Payments:
See Table 1.

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:
To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing by subsidizing rents in eligible rental or co-operative dwellings.

Authority or Background:
Assistance is provided under Section 56.1 of the National Housing Act.

The Rent Supplement Program provides assistance to households in need by reducing their rent in designated rental or co-operative units to a specified proportion of their income. The exact percentage of adjusted household income will be determined by the use of a rent-to-income scale. To make this assistance available, the owner of eligible rental or co-operative units signs an agreement designating the number of housing units to be leased to the government, or its agencies, for an agreed market rent for rental projects and at economic occupancy charges for co-operatives, for a maximum term of 35 years. The difference between the agreed market rent (or occupancy charge) and the geared-to-income rent paid by the occupant is cost-shared between Canada and the province, as set out in the Federal-Provincial Operating Agreements.

Eligible clients are households who must pay 30% or more of their gross income for affordable, adequate and suitable accommodation in the market area or those households with special purpose housing needs.

Selected units must comply with Minimum Property Standards.

Either provincial housing agencies or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be the active party in the delivery of the program.

Payments:
See Table 2.

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:
To assist native and non-native households in Core Housing Need in rural areas of 2,500 population or less to obtain new or existing, affordable, adequate and suitable home-ownership or rental housing.

Authority or Background:
The National Housing Act (NHA), Sections 34.121, 34.15, 34.16, 40 and 55.

TABLE 1

Non-Profit Housing Program

Province/Territory	*1985 Commitment (Units) Non-Profit*	*1986 Commitment (Units) Non-Profit*	*1987 Commitment (Units) Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	177	272	212
Prince Edward Island	52	92	96
Nova Scotia	357	316	303
New Brunswick	557	256	258
Quebec	5,791	2,933	2,846
Ontario	5,936	4,901	4,660
Manitoba	1,071	511	512
Saskatchewan	1,154	581	381
Alberta	1,301	556	743
British Columbia	3,023	1,651	1,628
Yukon	85	38	56
Northwest Territories	60	28	16
CANADA	19,564	12,135	11,711

TABLE 2

Rent Supplement Program

Province/Territory	*1985 Commitment** *(Units)*	*1986 Commitment*** *(Units)*	*1987 Commitment* *(Units)*
Newfoundland	—	47	67
Prince Edward Island	—	8	8
Nova Scotia	—	133	133
New Brunswick	—	72	87
Quebec	190	645	1,637
Ontario	380	504	992
Manitoba	—	68	84
Saskatchewan	—	8	19
Alberta	8	558	69
British Columbia	43	244	332
Yukon	—	19	—
Northwest Territories	5	49	62
CANADA	626	2,355	3,490

* Section 44(1)(a) and 44(1)(b).

** Section 56.1.

Time Frame:

It should be noted that all Federal-Provincial Global, Operating and Section 40 Enabling Agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a six-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:

Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75% of the capital cost and subsidy of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition, improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups may participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Section 34.15

Section 34.15 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of Rural and Native Housing (RNH) under a lending technique. CMHC or the province makes loans to eligible households to construct or acquire their own homes or to builders to construct new units for sale to qualified RNH households.

Section 34.16

Section 34.16 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to make an annual contribution towards the repayment of a loan that has been made to a qualified owner or a builder who intends to sell the unit to a qualified purchaser by a province or an approved lender for the construction or acquisition of a home.

Section 55

Section 55 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of a development-type housing program. Contracts are awarded through a public tender process wherever possible to construct RNH units for sale to pre-identified RNH households.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the federal-provincial partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges, generally on a 75/25 basis in provinces participating in the RNH Program. In those areas where the province does not participate in the RNH program, the federal government funds 100% of the difference. In addition, a heating allowance is provided to assist RNH households with their heating costs.

Rental housing is made possible by gearing monthly rental payments to income, for fully serviced accommodation, in accordance with the same payment-to-income scale used for homeownership units. As well, lease-to-purchase units can be provided to those households who are not immediately ready for homeownership but who can take on this responsibility in a few years.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of federal-provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.121 (Emergency Repair Program)

This program provides contributions from $1,500 to $3,800 depending on geographic location to RNH households in existing housing to undertake emergency repairs that are required for the continued safe occupancy of their units. This program can be cost shared with a province or funded 100% by the federal government.

Payments:
See Tables 3 and 4.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Group, Program Operations Division (RRAP).

Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division (RRAP-ON-RESERVE).

Purpose:
To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership or rental dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. This assistance is directed to low-income households that cannot afford adequate and suitable accommodations.

Authority or Background:
The National Housing Act, Sections 34.1, 34.11 and 55.

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

TABLE 3

Rural and Native Housing Commitments to December 31, 1987

	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*		*1987*	
Province/Territory	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	270	10,100	265	10,877	181	10,453	110	7,327	110	8,669
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	17	1,134	30	1,948	26	1,994
Nova Scotia	150	5,966	165	7,327	197	12,283	132	8,943	132	9,892
New Brunswick	—	—	4	147	140	8,224	140	8,603	140	8,606
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	20	279	—
Ontario	143	7,290	289	14,925	270	15,574	290	22,869	290	25,763
Manitoba	200	9,142	242	8,505	124	6,345	186	12,335	124	10,495
Saskatchewan	170	7,152	212	9,913	218	12,651	200	13,318	198	14,613
Alberta	204	0*	278	0*	65	0*	85	—	73	—
British Columbia	4	269	—	—	51	2,976	125	9,212	139	9,692
Yukon	—	—	—	—	3	253	8	846	6	610
Northwest Territories	21	1,574	19	1,574	18	2,240	227	25,865	122	15,315
CANADA	1,162	41,493	1,474	53,268	1,284	72,133	2,008	111,286	1,639	105,649

* Section 40 Alberta, effective July 1979 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 4

RURAL & INAC RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1987

	1985				*1986*				*1987*			
	RURAL RRAP		*INAC RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*INAC RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*INAC RRAP*	
Province/Territory	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	873	6,761	—	—	945	7,981	—	—	993	4,661	—	—
Prince Edward Island	342	1,844	—	—	50	302	—	—	112	427	6	30
Nova Scotia	1,207	7,404	47	213	1,087	6,754	51	249	1,137	5,349	38	187
New Brunswick	1,476	6,672	24	87	1,324	6,920	7	26	1,298	5,458	16	71
Quebec	3,443	15,277	195	1,154	3,087	14,584	222	1,418	3,651	17,504	232	1,186
Ontario	1,037	5,650	474	2,343	833	4,912	415	2,095	889	4,104	390	2,028
Manitoba	599	3,879	208	1,298	2,456	2,997	245	1,446	447	2,051	340	1,855
Saskatchewan	1,002	3,848	264	1,331	493	2,321	305	1,536	288	1,256	228	1,152
Alberta	563	3,069	113	577	268	1,364	88	420	287	1,298	143	732
British Columbia	1,093	4,671	340	1,799	884	4,193	371	1,906	813	3,694	356	1,783
Yukon	27	230	25	200	20	164	32	258	25	192	23	187
Northwest Territories	13	102	—	—	11	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	11,675	59,407	1,690	9,002	11,458	52,583	1,736	9,354	9,940	45,994	1,772	9,211

* Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

Financing and Operation:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is now divided into three separate components. These are Homeowner RRAP, Rental RRAP and RRAP for the Disabled.

All programs are available universally in all provinces except Quebec, and in both territories. (See the Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.)

Homeowner RRAP

To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds", which vary according to household size and by areas within the provinces. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are $10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and $25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on the household income and the area where the property is located. Homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $13,000 are eligible for the maximum forgiveness that is available for their area. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $5,000. In the northern areas of most provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $6,250. In the farthest northern areas — the territories and Labrador — the maximum forgiveness is $8,250. As the adjusted household income increases above $13,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $23,000. Homeowners earn the forgivable portion of their loan over 5 years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

Rental RRAP

Under Rental RRAP, assistance is provided to landlords in the form of a forgivable loan. The maximum loan forgiveness is up to $17,000 per self-contained unit, and up to $8,500 per hostel bed. The maximum depends on the eligible repair costs and the relationship of the estimated post-rehabilitation rents to the average market rent. Where the post-rehabilitation rents are 50% or more below the average market rent, the maximum assistance is available. The forgivable loan amount decreases as the rent level increases, and is zero for rents at 125% of average market rent or above. The earning of the forgivable loan is conditional upon adherence to the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners for 15 years. The Agreement Non-Resident Owners places a ceiling on rents that may be charged so that the benefits of assistance are passed on to the tenants.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied, by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is $10,000. The maximum forgivable amount of $5,000 is provided to homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $23,000. As adjusted household income increases above $23,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy for 5 years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of $5,000 per self-contained unit and $2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of 15 years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

Eligible RRAP Clients

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

— Clients who own and occupy their dwelling and are in Core Housing Need. (Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine Core Housing Need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and provincial variations.)

— Private entrepreneurs whose rental accommodation is available on the open market and operated as a bonafide rental enterprise.

Eligible Properties

For a dwelling to be eligible for Homeowner RRAP or Rental RRAP, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling located in a rural area.

Ineligible Properties

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

Work eligible under RRAP

RRAP is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which meets minimum health and safety standards and to extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance for about a further 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC — or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with the RRAP standards.

Payments:
See Tables 5, 6 and 7.

TABLE 5

Commitments
1985 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province/Territory	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*INAC RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,761	2,703	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1,844	487	—	40
Nova Scotia	7,404	4,166	213	—
New Brunswick	6,672	2,700	87	321
Quebec	15,277	14,758	1,154	1,052
Ontario	5,650	14,178	2,343	81
Manitoba	3,879	5,411	1,298	77
Saskatchewan	3,848	2,474	1,331	—
Alberta	3,069	3,436	577	—
British Columbia	4,671	6,690	1,799	380
Yukon	230	95	200	15
Northwest Territories	102	—	—	—
CANADA	59,407	57,098	9,002	1,966

TABLE 6

Commitments
1986 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province/Territory	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*INAC RRAP*	*Disabled RRAP*	*Rental RRAP*
Newfoundland	7,981	4,035	—	109	584
Prince Edward Island	302	69	—	61	160
Nova Scotia	6,754	3,447	249	344	1,890
New Brunswick	6,929	1,502	26	328	1,775
Quebec	14,584	5,719	1,418	1,385	18,973
Ontario	4,912	6,556	2,095	1,169	10,733
Manitoba	2,997	3,454	1,446	256	5,791
Saskatchewan	2,321	510	1,536	138	878
Alberta	1,364	2,077	420	195	968
British Columbia	4,193	5,848	1,906	516	2,396
Yukon	164	56	258	—	—
Northwest Territories	91	—	—	—	—
CANADA	52,592	33,273	9,354	4,501	44,148

CANADA — QUEBEC REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CQRAP)

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Group, Program Operations Division (RRAP).

Purpose:
To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard howeownership or rental dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. This assistance is directed to low-income households that cannot afford adequate and suitable accommodations in the province of Quebec.

Authority or Background:
The National Housing Act, Sections 34.1, 34.11 and 55.

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

TABLE 7

Commitments
1986 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1 — FORGIVENESS —

Province Territory	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*INAC RRAP*	*Disabled RRAP*	*Rental RRAP*
Newfoundland	4,661	2,204	—	304	607
Prince Edward Island	427	44	30	102	177
Nova Scotia	5,349	2,825	187	523	1,994
New Brunswick	5,458	1,700	71	276	1,417
Quebec	17,504	11,825	1,186	2,521	33,020
Ontario	4,104	6,565	2,028	1,872	12,119
Manitoba	2,051	1,760	1,855	702	3,454
Saskatchewan	1,256	942	1,152	177	463
Alberta	1,298	2,036	732	272	1,395
British Columbia	3,694	5,060	1,783	892	2,489
Yukon	192	48	187	5	15
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	45,994	35,009	9,211	7,646	57,150

Financing and Operation:

The Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program is divided into three separate components. These are Homeowner CQRAP, Rental CQRAP and CQRAP for the Disabled.

All programs are available throughout the province of Quebec.

Homeowner CQRAP

To be eligible for Homeowner CQRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds", which vary according to household size and by areas within the provinces. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are $10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and $25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on the household income and the area where the property is located. Homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $13,000 are eligible for the maximum forgiveness that is available for their area. In the southern area of the province, the maximum forgiveness is $5,000. In the northern area of the province, the maximum forgiveness is $6,250; and in Northern Quebec the maximum forgiveness is $8,250. As the adjusted household income increases above $13,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $23,000. Homeowners earn the forgivable portion of their loan over 5 years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

Rental CQRAP

Under Rental CQRAP, assistance is provided to landlords in the form of a forgivable loan. The maximum loan forgiveness is up to $17,000 per self-contained unit, and up to $8,500 per hostel bed. The maximum depends on the eligible repair costs and the relationship of the estimated pre-rehabilitation rents to the average market rent. Where the post-rehabilitation rents are 50% or more below the average market rent, the maximum assistance is available. The forgivable loan amount decreases as the rent level increases, and is zero for rents at 125% of average market rent or above. The earning of the forgivable loan is conditional upon adherence to the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners for a period of up to 15 years depending on the amount of forgiveness per unit. The Agreement Non-Resident Owners places a ceiling on rents that may be charged so that the benefits of assistance are passed on to the tenants.

CQRAP for the Disabled

CQRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is $10,000. The maximum forgivable amount of $5,000 is provided to homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $23,000. As adjusted household income increases above $23,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy for 5 years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of $5,000 per self-contained unit and $2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of up to 15 years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

Eligible CQRAP Clients

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- Clients who own and occupy their dwelling and are in Core Housing Need. (Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine Core Housing Need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and provincial variation.)
- Private entrepreneurs whose rental accommodation is available on the open market and operated as a bonafide rental enterprise.

Eligible Properties

For a dwelling to be eligible for Homeowner CQRAP or Rental CQRAP, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling located in a rural area.

Ineligible Properties

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies are not eligible for CQRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

Work eligible under CQRAP

CQRAP is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which meets minimum health and safety standards and to extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance for about a further 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may do with CQRAP assistance.

The legislation also requires that the municipality in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to Quebec Housing Corporation — or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with the CQRAP standards.

Payments:
See Tables 5, 6 and 7.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Public Housing Administration Group, Program Portfolio Management Division.

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority or Background:
Units were provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under Section 40 and 44.

Public Housing Projects under a federal-provincial partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act, the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90% of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 40 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 43 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both Section 40 and 43 ceased at the end of 1985. However, operating losses continue to be cost shared for the useful life of each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 40 rental projects is provided by the provincial housing agency or a local housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the local authority are selected by the partnership.

Under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement, annual operating budgets must be submitted to the partnership for approval. Also, audited financial statements of project operations must be submitted for partnership acceptance and to support actual subsidy contributions.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The provincial housing agency or local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Fifty per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Section 44(1)(a) and (1)(b) Rent Supplement Units were restricted to a maximum term of 35 years. In addition, dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies approved for the year 1986 were $458.6 million. The estimated federal contribution for 1987 is $471.4 million.

Subsidy Payments:
See Table 8 (Capital only).

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

TABLE 8

Federal Share of
Public Housing Subsidies
NHA Sections 40 F/P, 44 Regular, 44(1)(a) and
44(1)(b) Rent Supplements

Province/Territory	*1986* *($)*	*1987* *($)*
Newfoundland	19,855,825	20,828,587
Prince Edward Island	2,912,350	3,073,650
Nova Scotia	22,454,054	18,590,936
New Brunswick	9,886,253	10,451,812
Quebec	58,816,560	54,208,814
Ontario	179,650,906	186,645,057
Manitoba	17,107,407	19,798,218
Saskatchewan	47,909,300	50,413,956
Alberta	43,543,481	41,437,532
British Columbia	20,325,024	22,348,000
Northwest Territories	31,736,362	39,446,268
Yukon	789,776	1,372,361
CANADA	454,987,298	468,615,191

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division.

Purpose:
In partnership with provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 3:1 basis by the federal and provincial partners respectively.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA Section 40 lands;

(2) to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;

(3) to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority or Background:
National Housing Act, Section 40.

Time Frame:
Funding for Section 40 after 1978 is restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation:
Either the province, CMHC, or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75% of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

Payments:
See Table 9.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division.

Purpose:
Provided loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces that wished to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes.

The objectives of this program were:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible assembly of land to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority or Background:
National Housing Act, Section 42.

TABLE 9

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program: Section 40 Commitments*

Province/Territory	*Section 40 1984 Commitment ($ million)*	*Section 40 1985 Commitment ($ million)*	*Section 40 1986 Commitment* ($ million)*	*Section 40 1987 Commitment ($ million)*
Newfoundland	4.6	6.3	7.6	3.0
Prince Edward Island	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
Nova Scotia	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.4
New Brunswick	0.3	—	0.1	0.5
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	6.7	1.5	2.0	6.2
Manitoba	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.3
Saskatchewan	0.5	—	0.1	0.1
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	0.2	—	0.4	0.4
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	0.7	0.5	—	—
National Office	0.4	—	—	—
CANADA	14.1	13.2	10.9	11.7

* Includes capitalized interest on federal-provincial projects.

Time Frame:
No funding has been provided under Section 42 since 1978.

Financing and Operation:
NHA loans covering up to 90% of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land for housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, were available through local offices of CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually, but may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Payments:
Commitments: Nil.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or from the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

National Office

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Atlantic Region

Regional Office

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Saint John, New Brunswick
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Tel.: (506) 648-4460

Provincial Offices

Newfoundland

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Prince Charles Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Prince Edward Island

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Suite 200, 2nd Floor
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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New Brunswick

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Quebec Region

Regional Office

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Ontario Region

Regional Office

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Prairie and Northwest Territories Region

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410 — 22nd Street East
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Provincial Offices

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Alberta

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British Columbia and Yukon Region

Regional Office

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Tel.: (604) 666-2516

The Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a commissioner. To assist the Commission with advice on production and marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and provide consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission operates a major export marketing program for skim milk powder and whole milk products such as evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder and other specialty products.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee which is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission, which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Dairy Support Program 5-1

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The Dairy Support Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, while ensuring consumers an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority or Background:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold;
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk and cream shipments since 1970, and on surplus skim off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. An export quota levy is collected in provinces participating in the special whole milk products export program. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for subsidies and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $288.037 million in dairy year 1985-86 and $282.58 million for dairy year 1986-87.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

For Further Information:

R. Morin, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 998-9490

TABLE 1

Direct Payments to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	5,350	5,394	5,206	5,215	5,286
Nova Scotia	3,493	3,574	3,578	3,483	3,531
New Brunswick	3,632	3,758	3,780	3,632	3,683
Quebec	132,470	136.316	135,611	132,004	133,747
Ontario	89,171	90,438	89,996	86,227	86,450
Manitoba	10,684	11,047	11,044	10,759	10,903
Saskatchewan	7,291	7.392	7,388	7,199	7,231
Alberta	18,706	18,986	19,140	18,518	18,718
British Columbia	54[1]	46[1]	7,869	10,274	10,363
Total	270,851	276,951	283,612	277,311	279,912

[1] Since British Columbia had withdrawn from the national plan for these two years, the subsidy shown was paid to cream producers only.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to External Affairs Canada; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs); co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada".

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction. *(Federalism and International Relations)*".

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector".

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians". (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the development aid program of the Special Programs Branch;
- the 4 Bilateral Program Branches, which utilize provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draw upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures;
- the Business Cooperation Branch through its Industrial Cooperation Division maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;
- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Development Aid Program 6-2
Special Development Program (SDP) 6-2
Fonds international de coopération universitaire (FICU) 6-2

DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM

Administered By:
Director, Food Aid and System, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority or Background:
Government decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Time Frame:
The program began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA provides federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province, organization or NGO and the recipient developing country or countries.

For Further Information:
Peter Harkness
Director, Food and Systems
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of the Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

Authority or Background:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total grant from the Canadian government was of $1,650,000 in 1987-88. During the same year, Quebec's grant was $30,000 and New Brunswick's was $12,000.

For Further Information:
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Director General
Multilateral Technical Cooperation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
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FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the technical cooperation program of the Association of entirely or partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority or Background:
The initial federal grant was announced in 1967 by the Honourable Paul Martin. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame:
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation:
FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues

to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments:
Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1987-88, CIDA contributed a total of $750,000 for technical cooperation activities plus approximately $150,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1987-88 was $150,000: $30,000 from the Ministry of International Relations and $120,000 from the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. The Province of Ontario contributed $30,000.

For Further Information:
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Communications Canada

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) national cultural policy and programs;

b) telecommunications; and

c) the development and use of, generally, communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his/her powers and carrying out his/her duties and functions shall:

a) formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;

b) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;

c) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;

d) assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

e) plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

f) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and

g) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Corporate Policy; Telecommunications and Technology; Spectrum Management and Regional Operations; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting; and Corporate Management.

Corporate Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: Strategy and Plans; Federal-Provincial Relations; International Relations; Information Services; Program Evaluation; Internal Audit; and Legal Services.

Telecommunications and Technology Sector

This sector's mandate is to improve and extend communications services available to Canadians by formulating policies for telecommunications in Canada; increasing the scientific and technical expertise of government, industry and the scientific community in the field of communications technologies; and promoting the development, exploitation and adoption of advanced communications technologies by Canadian industry, both for the domestic and world markets.

The sector is responsible for all aspects of the communications technology applications and industry development. This mission includes the assessment and introduction of applications of new information and communications technologies; the investigation of new market opportunities for communications goods and services at home and abroad; the development of policies, programs and facilities to assist the domestic industries involved with the communications technologies and the management of major applications programs of the department.

This sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis. The sector is also responsible for the formulation and implementation of telecommunications policy.

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of knowledge acquired in the laboratories and the support of research in Canadian industry and universities, the knowledge level of Canada is increased and the innovations developed through government research benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa and at the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre located in Laval, Quebec. The department encourages the fullest possible participation of Canadian industry and organizations in research projects dealing with the field of high technology and telecommunications, and as a result, more and more research agreements are concluded with companies and organizations located throughout Canada. In addition, a certain proportion of the department's research is undertaken for National Defence.

Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

This sector's principal function is to ensure the accommodation of as many users of the radio frequency spectrum as possible with a minimum of interference, and to permit the development and growth of radio communications in Canada by:

1) planning the technical aspects, authorizing and controlling spectrum use by Canadian broadcasters as well as commercial and private radio users;
2) protecting Canada's rights and interests regarding use of the spectrum through regulation and participation at international radio conferences;
3) meeting with representatives of provincial telecommunications industries to discuss the application of new radio technologies and their impact on spectrum licensing authorizations for potential spectrum users;
4) maintaining and updating the Line Load Control data bank, in cooperation with the provinces, to ensure the continued use of telephone facilities during times of national emergency and the provision of emergency telecommunications advice to the provinces and their municipalities through the Regional Emergency Telecommunications Committees established in each province; and
5) establishing continued relations with Canadian universities in each province where professors are hired during their sabbatical to provide the department with insight in their fields of expertise in exchange for experience in the field of telecommunications regulation.

The Spectrum Management and Regional Operations activity also provides regional representation for all activities of the department in all regions of Canada and provides ready accessibility by the Canadian public to the department as a whole through its regional structure. In addition, the activity includes the development and maintenance of an emergency telecommunications program as well as managing the Terminal Attachment Program.

Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

This sector is responsible for formulating policies and design of programs in the fields of broadcasting and cable, film, video, sound recording, publishing, copyright, cultural heritage, and the performing, literary and visual arts; advising the Minister on policies and programs across the federal cultural portfolio; administering programs and regulations assigned to the department; and providing support to cultural industries and organizations.

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CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Administered By:

Corporate Policy Sector
Telecommunications and Technology Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:

This sub-agreement was signed on June 6, 1984 pursuant to the Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). The purpose of the sub-agreement is to establish a framework for the implementation of measures to be undertaken by Canada and Manitoba in support of communications and cultural enterprises.

Time Frame:

Five years from June 1984 to June 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $21 million, the Government of Canada's participation is $13 million. Funding will be directed to such areas as film, publishing, recording, broadcasting, communications and information technologies.

A Management Committee has been established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the federal Minister of Communications and the other by the provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

For Further Information:
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Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
and Cultural Enterprises
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Communications Canada
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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector
Telecommunications and Technology Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:
This subsidiary agreement was signed on February 1, 1985 under the umbrella Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide a framework for facilitating implementation of initiatives that will be taken by the Governments of Canada and Quebec in order to stimulate development of communications enterprises. The components of the agreement aim to foster the development, marketing and distribution of French language programming; the development and marketing of data bases and software; the development of communications technologies and infrastructures; and automation of communications enterprises.

Time Frame:
Five years from February 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement represents a total monetary obligation of $40 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal Implementing Minister and the other by the Quebec Minister.

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Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
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CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE TELEVISION SYSTEM

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:
This four-year agreement, signed on February 13, 1986, will allow the Canada and Quebec departments of Communications to direct and coordinate jointly the development of French-language television while respecting each other's jurisdiction.

The two departments will then be able to build together on the policies recommended for adoption and assure the follow-up of governmental action in this area.

Time Frame:
Four years from February 13, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement provided for the creation of a joint committee co-chaired by deputy ministers and comprised of senior officials from both departments. The committee includes an equal number of officials from both governments.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector, in cooperation with Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose:
The objective of the Subsidiary Agreement is to promote the establishment of major elements of cultural infrastructures which are essential to the cultural development of Quebec and to:

a) facilitate a high standard of cultural production and more extensive involvement on the part of national and international producers;

b) increase employment opportunities for the existing pool of technical and professional personnel in the cultural field;

c) ensure better conditions for conserving and exhibiting heritage assets, making them more visible to Quebec, Canadian and international publics.

The Subsidiary Agreement plans the expansion of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the implementation of other cultural infrastructure projects.

Time Frame:
Five years from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $40 million; the Government of Canada's participation is $20 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec shall each pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the Implementing Minister for Canada and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

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Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures
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CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector in cooperation with Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector, and Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector.

Purpose:
This Sub-Agreement was signed on September 25, 1986 under the Canada — Ontario Economic Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination between Canada and Ontario in cultural policy development and program delivery and to establish a framework for undertaking complementary initiatives intended to strengthen Ontario's cultural infrastructure, to contribute to financial stability in the cultural area, and stimulate further economic growth and development. The programs of the agreement are aimed at Infrastructure Development, Cultural Enterprises Development, and Marketing of Cultural Activities and Products.

Time Frame:
Four years from September 25, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $50 million; the Government of Canada's participation is $25 million. Generally speaking the Governments of Canada and Ontario shall pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

The Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials one of whom was appointed by the implementing minister for Canada and the other by the Ontario Minister.

For Further Information:
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PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves, particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Authority or Background:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research

activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the industry and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by Communications Canada and/or the other participating agencies.

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MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide technical and industry development support for the implementation of a commercial mobile satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications anywhere in Canada.

Authority or Background:
As approved by the government in 1986 as part of the Space Plan, Communications Canada will carry out Phase C/D, the implementation phase, of the MSAT program by supporting the development of viable manufacturing and service industries, developing a market through service trials and leasing MSAT services on behalf of government users.

Time Frame:
Phase B was completed in 1984. Phase C/D, the implementation phase, has already commenced and will terminate in 1992 when the full commercial MSAT service will be in operation. The system will be used by federal and provincial governments and industry to improve their communications facilities. Phase E, the operational phase, will start then, with the federal government leasing up to $126 million of airtime for government applications.

For Further Information:
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SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS PROGRAM (SCAP)

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector.

Purpose:
To promote the increased use of satellite communications in Canada through development of new applications (education, health care, broadcasting, etc. services) and new earth station technology. Canadian industrial capability is enhanced through technology transfer to enable domestic manufacturers to compete in the national and international markets.

Authority or Background:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Individual projects comprising the program are joint undertakings involving the department and provincial government organizations, universities, companies, etc.

Time Frame:
Individual projects normally will be completed within a one-year period, although some projects can extend to two- or three-year's duration.

Financing and Operation:
Work and costs are shared among participants, and no exchange of funds is normally required. In some projects, funding from other federal government sources (Supply and Services Canada, for example) is incorporated.

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ALBERTA RESEARCH COUNCIL (ARC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Research Council (ARC) have agreed to cooperate in transferring microwave integrated circuit technology from the Communications Research Centre to Pelorus Navigation Systems Inc. of Calgary, for incorporation into aircraft radio receivers for use with Microwave Landing Systems (MLS). These systems will eventually be installed at all Canadian airports by Transport Canada and are intended to increase the safety of aircraft landing and taking off. The current development is funded by ARC and Pelorus on an equally shared basis and is presently valued at approximately $2 million. A memorandum of understanding has been signed by senior officials of Communications Canada and ARC to facilitate the technology transfer.

ALBERTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH CENTRE (ATRC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Telecommunications Research Centre (ATRC) have signed a memorandum of understanding which is designed to put in place a research project to be conducted jointly by the Communications Research Centre (CRC) in Ottawa and ATRC in Edmonton. The project forms an element of the department's strategy to contribute to the economic diversification of Alberta and develop partnership agreements for its research program across the country.

The principal objective is to develop advanced components based on gallium arsenide technology for use in broadband optical communications systems. These components, known as optoelectronic switches, will enable the information carried on an optical fibre to be re-directed and processed at very high speeds. Through the combined efforts of ATRC, which has considerable expertise in optical component design and application, and CRC, which is one of Canada's leading centres of expertise in gallium arsenide technology, a high degree of success is expected in this undertaking.

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

Purpose:
The Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to cultural organizations and institutions to improve their corporate management, to upgrade their facilities, to support projects with the potential offered by new technologies, and to support special national activities.

Financing and Operation:
The program had its origins in the 1979 Federal-Provincial Agreement on Lotteries. Since the Program's renewal on a permanent basis in April 1985, however, it is funded from the annual operating budgets of Communications Canada. The total budget for contributions is $16 million annually. All funding is predicated on the participation of other funding sources (the minimum number of other funding sources and maximum program contribution vary by type of project).

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Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) was established in 1986. (Its previous name was Emergency Planning Canada.) The agency is headed by an executive director who reports directly to the Minister of National Defence, who is also Minister responsible for Emergency Preparedness.

Emergency Preparedness Canada is charged with coordinating the emergency planning and preparedness activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The organization arranges for ongoing consultation among departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures; and works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness to ensure federal arrangements are compatible with those established by other orders of government. EPC also coordinates federal participation in cooperative international planning initiatives with Canada's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States (under a formal Canada/U.S. Agreement).

EPC performs a number of other emergency-related functions. The agency for example:

- coordinates the federal response to emergencies until a lead department is named to assume this responsibility;
- manages the federal government's Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) to assist the provinces in undertaking emergency preparedness projects;
- administers the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to help provinces cope with the costs of recuperating from major disasters;
- trains federal, provincial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
- sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies;
- provides information to the public on emergency-related subjects;
- participates in various ways in a number of programs aimed at improving national preparedness, e.g. Continuity of Government (maintaining a string of emergency operations centres across the country linked by communications systems); Vital Points (a program identifying vital facilities, plants and services that would have to be protected if national security were threatened); and Essential Records (a program to identify and preserve those records that would be essential for government operations during and after a nuclear attack).

To carry out these activities, EPC currently employs about 100 people. Most of the staff is situated at EPC headquarters in Ottawa; the agency also has regional offices in each provincial capital, a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, and an attaché at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered By:
Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

- Executive Director (EPC)
- Director General (Plans)
- Director General (Operations)
- Regional directors (in each provincial capital)
- NATO attaché

Purpose:
To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Authority or Background:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP)

In October 1980, the federal government established the Joint Emergency Planning Program — now known as the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) — to promote co-operative planning for emergencies. Under the terms of the program, the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of approximately $6.3 million. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help the provincial/territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. If the disaster is of sufficient magnitude, a formal request to the federal government for cost-sharing is made by the appropriate provincial/territorial minister. Since the program's inception, the federal government has paid out more than $108 million in post-disaster assistance to the provinces and territories.

Workers' Compensation

Under these agreements signed in the early 1960s, the federal government assumes 75% of the costs of providing compensation to volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, in the course of training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the workers' compensation board of the province concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental cooperation in the emergency planning field, EPC is currently negotiating Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on Emergency Planning with the provinces and territories. The aim is to enunciate in a formalized agreement the fundamental principles of joint planning, and to identify the duties and functions of each order of government. To date, MOUs have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

In keeping with its desire to improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program endeavors to familiarize federal, provincial, and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for peacetime and wartime emergencies. All of the training courses are offered free of charge to participants, and EPC pays for accommodation and travel to encourage participation from all parts of the country. The agency's training budget in 1987-88 was approximately $1.8 million.

For Further Information:

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Employment and Immigration Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977. It encompasses the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. EIC was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the commission/department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs also provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

In addition to the administrative responsibility for EIC the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within EIC, only the employment and immigration components have programs that involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program (unemployment insurance) does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through joint federal-provincial committees or similar mechanisms established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The committees are composed of senior officials of Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces, the committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act came into effect on August 2, 1982. Federal-provincial training agreements were in effect until the end of March 1985 and were subsequently extended. They govern the implementation of training under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. Federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through joint federal-provincial committees. Training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government, which also provides income support to trainees. Provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

Immigration

Federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations have been formalized in agreements with seven provinces but are carried out at a senior official level with all 10 provinces, as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide settlement assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. The Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

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Canadian Jobs Strategy

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CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY

The Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS), introduced in September 1985, represents a complete redesign of the Canadian government's labour market programs. Rather than offering a multiplicity of programs, each designed to address the needs of various categories of workers or the unemployed, CJS is a cohesive approach to the needs of the labour market. The Canadian Jobs Strategy consists of six unique programs: Job Entry, Job Development, Innovations, Skill Investment, Skill Shortages and Community Futures Program. It puts the emphasis on helping Canadians with the training and the skill development they need for meaningful, lasting employment.

JOB ENTRY

There are five options under the program — plus Challenge '87, summer programing for students. The purposes of the five are as follows:

Purpose:

Entry: To assist youth having difficulty making the transition from school to the labour market, through the provision of on- and off-site training and direct work experience.

Re-entry: To assist women having difficulty making the transition from home to the labour market, through the provision of on- and off-site training and direct work experience.

Severely Employment-Disadvantaged: To provide employment on projects involving linkages with community resources and support services designed to make severely employment-disadvantaged persons ready for employment or further training.

Cooperative Education: To stimulate the provision of developmental work-study experience for secondary and post-secondary students whose transition from student to full-time worker and integration to the labour market may be facilitated or enhanced by this measure.

Direct Purchase of Training: To provide occupational training to the labour force to meet the need for skills and to increase earning and employability.

Entry

Entry addresses individual needs while providing an integrated combination of work experience and off-site and on-site skills training.

Entry uses the expertise of coordinators and training-place hosts. The coordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The coordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A coordinator can also act as training-place host.

Eligibility:

Coordinators:

— businesses, organizations, individuals, as well as ad-hoc groups;

— federal departments, agencies, institutions and Crown corporations;

— provincial/territorial and municipal government departments, agencies and institutions.

Training-Place-Host Trainers:

All the same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

— must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

— must have attained the legal school-leaving age and be out of the regular school system for at least three months;

— must be unemployed youth having not worked 26 full-time weeks out of the last 52;

— must not normally be in receipt of a post-secondary degree or diploma.

Proposals:

— must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-site and off-site training and work experience;

— should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;

— must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);

— must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;

— must contain all relevant information on coordinators, participants and training place hosts.

Time Frame:

Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

Program Contributions:

Operating Costs:

— up to $10,000 to develop the capacity to act as a coordinator. These funds are available to community organizations and ad hoc groups;

— on a sliding scale, $350 to $250 per filled position for recruitment, selection and assessment of participants, development of a training plan and identification of appropriate hosts;

— $100 per quarter to a maximum of $400 per filled position for implementing and monitoring each training plan;

— maximum of $2 million to any given project.

Training Costs:

— up to a maximum average of $40 per day to a maximum of $3,600 per position;

— up to a maximum of $2,600 per participant for additional on-site training.

Other Costs:

- up to a maximum of $250 per participant for health, safety and occupational requirements;
- up to a maximum of $10,000 for each disabled participant to cover the actual costs of training aids, additional training, travel, on-site or off-site equipment or building modifications;
- workers' compensation coverage and comprehensive general liability insurance.

Re-entry

Re-entry addresses individual needs while providing an integrated combination of work experience and off-site and on-site skills training.

Re-entry uses the expertise of coordinators and training-place hosts. The coordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The coordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A coordinator can also act as training-place host.

Eligibility:
Coordinators:

- businesses, organizations, individuals, as well as ad-hoc groups;
- federal departments, agencies, institutions and Crown corporations;
- provincial/territorial and municipal government departments, agencies and institutions;
- must be knowledgeable in the development and delivery of employment-related programs for women.

Training-Place-Host Trainers:

All the same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be women out of the labour force, having been primarily engaged in homemaking activities for at least three years.

Proposals:

- must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-side and off-site training and work experience;
- should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;
- must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);
- must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;
- must contain all relevant information on coordinators, participants and training-place hosts.

Time Frame:
Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs:

- up to $10,000 to develop the capacity to act as a coordinator. These funds are available to community organizations and ad hoc groups;
- on a sliding scale, $350 to $250 per filled position for recruitment, selection and assessment of participants, development of a training plan and identification of appropriate hosts;
- $100 per quarter to a maximum of $400 per filled position for implementing and monitoring each training plan;
- maximum of $2 million to any given project.

Training Costs:

- up to a maximum average of $40 per day to a maximum of $3,600 per position;
- up to a maximum of $2,600 per participant for additional on-site training.

Other Costs:

- up to a maximum of $250 per participant for health, safety and occupational requirements;
- up to a maximum of $10,000 for each disabled to cover the actual costs of training aids, additional training, travel, on-site or off-site equipment or building modifications;
- workers' compensation coverage and comprehensive general liability insurance.

Severely Employment-Disadvantaged

Eligibility:
Sponsors:

- businesses, organizations, individuals, groups, municipalities and school boards. Federal departments are ineligible.

Participants:

- must be unemployed, of legal school-leaving age and have difficulty in obtaining and keeping continuous employment.

Time Frame:
Up to three years with annual review. Client only eligible for up to 52 weeks.

Expenditures:

- program manager: up to prevailing rate as determined by the Canada Employment Centre (CEC) for core staff, including project managers;
- operating costs, including training and course development costs: up to 125% of total wages;
- special costs for hiring of disabled: $10,000 per place of employment;
- capital costs: $50,000 over the life of the project;
- consulting fees: up to $20,000.

Cooperative Education

Eligibility:
Participants:

- secondary and post-secondary students.

Sponsor:

- post-secondary institutions and secondary school boards that arrange cooperative education;
- national non-profit associations that provide assistance in the delivery of this option.

Proposals:

- must provide for alternating periods of full-time study and work experience;
- must include overall long-range goals with respect to work/study learning;
- must contain a formal and concrete endorsement of the proposed project by the school board, the post-secondary chief executive officer and all key personnel;
- must contain a proof that the employment/work experiences provide training in skills that reflect current and future labour market demand;
- must outline specific measures to be undertaken to promote equality for students who are female, native, students with disabilities and visible minorities;
- must contain detailed information on frequency, length, supervision, quality of the work experiences to be provided by the employer, and projected expenses.

Time Frame:
Maximum of four years as agreed when approved.

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs:

- 85% of the actual expenditures in year one to a maximum of $68,000;
- 75% of the actual expenditures in year two to a maximum of $60,000;
- 55% of the actual expenditures in year three to a maximum of $44,000;
- 35% of the actual expenditures in year four to a maximum of $28,000;
- maximum of $200,000 to any given project.

Direct Purchase of Training

Eligible Trainees:

- same as Entry and Re-entry, except the participants must have been out of school for a minimum of one year;
- language training participants exempt from Entry and Re-entry eligibility include immigrants, interprovincial migrants, and natives — depending on their knowledge of the official language prevalent in the area.

Expenditures:
Maximum expenditure per institution:

- $1 million (public institutions);
- $250,000 (private schools).

Income Support for Trainees:

- same as Entry and Re-entry.

Time Frame:

- full-time courses average 18 weeks and are ordinarily less than 52 weeks;
- part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours.

Challenge '87

Purpose:
To create employment opportunities for students to facilitate their future entry into the labour market.

The initiative includes the following six components:

1. Summer Employment/Experience Development

Purpose:
Provides subsidies to employers to create jobs for students that would not be available otherwise.

Eligibility:
Employers eligible for the subsidy:

Private businesses, cooperatives with share capital, municipalities, educational institutions, Native Band Councils, non-profit organizations which have been operating in Canada for at least 6 months, and individuals acting for, or on behalf of, unincorporated associations.

Participants:

Students who intend to return to school on full-time basis in the fall; are legally entitled to work in Canada; have been hired after referral by a Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students; are not members of the employer's immediate family.

Employment opportunities eligible for subsidy consideration:

- jobs that relate to a field of study, discipline, future career, training program or that provide practical work experience that would benefit the student's future employability;
- jobs that would be in addition to the jobs in place and to the jobs which would ordinarily be provided for students or other employees by the employer without the subsidy.

Time Frame:
Six to 18 consecutive weeks.

Program Contributions:
The maximum is normally $100,000 per employer, per province or territory. Subsidies are provided by sectors

Private:

- up to 50% of wages paid (maximum $3 an hour).

Municipal and educational:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial adult minimum wage.

Non-profit organizations and native band councils:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial adult minimum wage;
- up to $20 per work-week for other costs related to the jobs approved.

2. Student Business Loans

Delivered by the Federal Business Development Bank.

Purpose:

- to develop entrepreneurial potential of students;
- to support provincial initiatives that provide interest-free loans and loan guarantees to manage summer businesses;
- to provide the necessary funding (up to $3,000) in order to guarantee the loans given to students so that they may manage and operate small businesses.

3. Work Orientation Workshops

Priority Activities:
To provide disadvantaged students and potential school-leavers with guidance on future participation in the labour market.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- businesses, business associations, community organizations, school boards, municipalities, provincial agencies and ad-hoc groups;

Participants:

- elementary, secondary or CEGEP students;
- students who are disadvantaged or potential school drop-outs.

Workshop Activities:

- life skills training;
- financial management;
- study how companies function;
- workplace practices and expectations;
- relations with other workers and management;
- skill requirements of different occupations;
- job search techniques.

4. Canada Employment Centres (CECs) for Students and Native Internship Program

Provide students with advice and referral service to help them find summer employment and assist employers to obtain the services of students as temporary summer help;

More than 400 CECs for Students;

Native Internship within EIC operations provides native students with work experience in fields such as counselling and placement through summer internships;

Part of national Hire-a-student Campaign.

5. Business Drive for Jobs

Encourage leading corporations and business organizations to promote hiring of students for unsubsidized jobs.

6. Federal Departments and Agencies

Provide career-related jobs for students;

Create jobs from existing resources supplemented by limited additional funding;

Assist in meeting student hiring goals of federal departments/agencies.

Cadet and Reserve Training Program:

Administered by National Defence, this program provides training and work experience in a monitored environment under responsible leadership.

Special Supernumerary Constable Program

Administered by RCMP, this program provides work experience in law enforcement by employing students as special peace officers.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

JOB DEVELOPMENT

Purpose:
To assist long-term unemployed individuals to participate effectively in the labour market.

Eligibility:
General eligibility criteria:

- be entitled to work in Canada;
- be unemployed but willing to work for at least 24 of the past 30 weeks, unless within a group designated by the Minister as engaged in regular repetitive seasonal employment and, because of adverse climatic conditions in the current or previous season, failed to qualify for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits; or members of target groups specified in federal-provincial/territorial agreements or letters of understanding as being in need of the assistance provided under Job Development.

Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses and individual groups, municipalities and school boards;
- provincial government departments and agencies as last resort or as covered by federal-provincial agreements;

Activities:
There are three types of activity or options under the program:

1) General Projects: Provide training, work experience and additional support through incremental workplace-oriented jobs.
2) Individually Subsidized Jobs: Provide employment-disadvantaged persons with employment in existing or newly created job vacancies offering a combination of training and work experience.
3) Direct Purchase of Training: To meet the skill requirements of a changing economy, and increase the earning and employment potential of individual workers by providing occupational training through the purchase of course places from public or private institutions.

1) General Projects

Eligibility:
Participants must meet general eligibility criteria.

Time Frame:
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding. Extensions may be granted if warranted.

Program Contributions:

- Up to 60% of the wages paid to each employee in the private sector, to a maximum of $350 a week, plus up to $125 per week to private sector employers in the forestry sector for operating costs;
- in the non-profit sector, 100% of employees' wages up to a maximum of $350 a week; $125 a week of this amount may be used for operating costs;
- the wages of a project manager to a maximum of $500 a week;
- course development costs, normally up to 75% of employer costs; 100% in exceptional cases;
- training costs to an average of $40 per employee per day;
- a maximum of $10,000 per place of employment for special costs incurred in the hiring of disabled persons;
- up to $5,000 for capital costs.

2) Individually Subsidized Jobs

Eligibility:
Participants must meet general eligibility criteria and have a social or cultural barrier to employment.

Time Frame:
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding.

Program Contributions:

- In the first 13 weeks, up to 80% of clients' wages to a maximum of $350 per week; in the next 26 weeks up to 50% of client wages to a maximum of $350 per week; in the last 13 weeks, up to 25% of client wages to a maximum of $350 per week;
- Up to $65 per week for operating costs, over and above client wages, for non-profit sector employers;
- Training costs to an average of $40 per employee per day;

- Course development costs, normally up to 75% of employer costs; 100% in exceptional cases;
- A maximum of $10,000 per place of employment for special costs incurred in the hiring of disabled persons.

3) Direct Purchase of Training

Eligibility:
Participants must meet general eligibility criteria.

Program Contributions:
Course purchase, trainee allowances.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

INNOVATIONS

Purpose:
To stimulate and support innovative labour market initiatives.

Eligibility:
Proponent:

Businesses, organizations, educational and training bodies, provincial/territorial institutions, municipalities, individuals, and certain Crown corporations.

Proposals:
- must be for pilot programs, demonstration projects and developmental activities that will test new and cost-effective ways to improve the functioning of the labour market across Canada;
- must demonstrate that they could be applicable to the labour market on a wider or longer-term basis;
- must include an evaluation plan and measurable performance goals and results.

Time Frame:
Activities that exceed one year may be approved in principle, but will be subject to annual review and strictly limited to a maximum of three years.

Program Contributions:
- no maximum program contribution per proposal;
- whenever possible, costs will be shared with proponents;
- funding can be in the form of reimbursement of various types of expenditures, or of a payment for results obtained;

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL INVESTMENT

Purpose:
To assist persons whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological or market changes.

Five options are available under the program. Their purposes are as follows:

1) Small Business Training: Financial assistance to facilitate employee retraining in a variety of adjustment situations.
2) Training Trust Fund: Financial assistance to encourage the establishment of training trust funds for workers to gain new skills.
3) Extended Training Leave: Financial assistance to facilitate employee leave for training.
4) Work Sharing: To avert layoffs during temporary work shortages; or to cushion the impact of permanent layoffs by introducing a reduced work week.
5) Direct Purchase of Training: Provide part-time training at public and private institutions for employed workers.

1) Small Business Training

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector firms with fewer than 100 employees, or of any size facing permanent layoffs and unable to train without assistance. In Quebec, businesses with more than 200 employees.

Participants:

Owners, managers and employees of private sector firms with fewer than 100 employees (including self-employed); or of any size but facing permanent layoffs and unable to train without assistance. In Quebec, owners, managers and employees of firms with more than 200 employees.

Time Frame:
Minimum of three weeks for full-time training, or 80 hours for part-time; maximum of three years.

Program Contributions:
Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages paid during periods of off-the-job training up to a maximum of $350 a week;
- 25% of weekly wages paid during periods of on-the-job training up to a maximum of $350 a week.

Training Costs:

- 75% of fixed instructional costs;
- 50% of variable instructional costs.

Other Costs:

$10,000 per disabled trainee for provision of special facilities or equipment.

2) Training Trust Fund

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Employee associations or employee associations and employers.

Participants:

Employees affected by technological or market changes.

Time Frame:
Contributions up to three years.

Program Contributions:
- 50% of employee/employer contribution to $200,000 in year one;
- 33 1/3% to $100,000 in each of years two and three;
- Employee/employer contributions not to exceed $400,000 over three years.

3) Extended Training Leave

Eligibility:
Participants:

Private sector employers and employees; self-employed.

Time Frame:
Minimum of three months for full-time training, or 80 hours for part-time; maximum of three years.

Program Contributions:
Wages:

Fifty percent of salary while on leave, up to a maximum of the lesser of $350 or 33 1/3 % of pre-leave salary per week.

Training Costs:

Fifty percent of direct training costs.

Other Costs:

$10,000 per trainee for special equipment or structural renovations for the disabled.

4) Work Sharing

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Employer in business for at least two years.

Participants:

Employees.

Time Frame:
If temporary, 26 weeks; if permanent, 50 weeks.

Type of Expenditure:
UI benefits compensate for reduced work week.

5) Direct Purchase of Training

Eligibility:
Participants:

Employed workers.

Time Frame:
Up to three years; part-time 60 hours minimum.

Program Contributions:
Training Costs:

EIC pays direct.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL SHORTAGES

Purpose:
To help employers find the skilled workers they need to be competitive when these skills have been designated as in short supply at the regional or national level. This assistance includes increasing the mobility of workers who already possess the skills, and incremental training for those lacking in skills.

Three options exist within the program:

1) Workplace-based Training: To provide financial assistance to employers to train employees in designated occupational skills.
2) Direct Purchase of Training: To purchase training for unemployed persons when the number of workers that can be trained by employers in designated occupational skills is insufficient to meet the needs of the economy. Special provision for the training of apprentices was made under this option for 1986-87 and 1987-88.

3) Relocation and Travel Assistance: To provide workers with assistance for travel (for job interviews, short-term employment) or for relocation of workers with skills designated as being in short supply.

1) Workplace-based Training

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Employers, self-employed individuals including voluntary organizations and Crown corporations.

Participants:

Current and newly hired employees.

Time Frame:
Three weeks to three years for full-time training; 80 hours to three years for part-time training.

Type of Expenditure:
Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages during off-the-job training;
- 25% of weekly wages during on-the-job training.

Training Costs:

- 75% of employer's fixed direct training costs;
- 50% of employer's variable direct training costs;
- up to 4% of direct training costs for expert assistance.

Other Costs:

- up to $10,000 per trainee over the life of the project may be made available to an employer training disabled persons, for provision of facilities and equipment;
- on exceptional basis, 25% of total contribution for employers or self-employed persons who cannot pay their portion of wages during training.

2) Direct Purchase of Training:

Eligibility:
Participants: Unemployed workers. Two- and three-year courses restricted to clients with a minimum of five-years attachment to the labour force (employed 50% of that period).

Time Frame:
Up to 3 years.

Type of Expenditure:
Tuition, trainee allowances, commuting and dependent-care allowances.

3) Relocation and Travel Assistance

Eligibility:
Participants:

Job-ready workers unemployed in designated occupations.

Program Contributions:
Travel assistance — contribution determined by distance travelled. Overnight accommodation allowance of $25 per night, per person.

Relocation assistance — based on number of dependents and annual income in new employment.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

Purpose:
To assist communities in their own efforts to identify, develop, and undertake measures to help individuals adjust and adapt to a changing economic environment and to expand permanent employment.

Eligibility:
Non-metropolitan communities in greatest need with exceptionally high unemployment or experiencing or anticipating major layoffs in their main industries. Communities are selected by Employment and Immigration Canada in consultation and cooperation with other federal departments, provinces and territories.

Sponsorship:
Community Futures supports the organization and financing of local community committees representative of labour, business, government, and other community interests. Committees are charged with needs identification, problem analysis, assessing recovery potential, economic planning, and program-supporting activities. Community Futures committees may receive up to $200,000 during a maximum period of six years. The maximum per year is $100,000.

Financing and Operation:
Community Futures has five program options from which the local committee can choose those most suitable to its needs. These options are:

Self-Employment Incentive: providing income for a maximum of one year per participant to enable unemployed workers to become self-employed;

Business Development Centres: providing locally managed technical and advisory services and loan assistance to small businesses to generate new or to preserve existing jobs;

Direct Purchase of Training: assistance for the purchase of courses in approved institutions for occupational training of the unemployed, employed and self-employed;

Relocation and Exploratory Assistance: assistance to help individuals or groups of workers and their families to relocate for employment opportunities in other locales; and

Community Initiatives Fund: matches funds from other sources for local projects designed to promote economic growth and recovery and generate new permanent jobs.

The Community Futures options are available to selected communities for up to five-years; except for the Community Initiatives Fund, which has a three-year maximum.

1) Self-Employment Incentive:

Eligible Participants: Recipients or those entitled to Unemployment Insurance (UI) or welfare.

Type of Expenditure: $180 per week.

Duration: 52 weeks maximum per participant.

2) Business Development Centres:

Type of Expenditure:

- operation of Business Development Centre (BDC) without investment fund: $425,000 maximum ($100,000 in each of first three years, $75,000 for year four and $50,000 for year five).
- operation of BDC with investment fund: $635,000 maximum ($150,000 for each of first three years, and up to $110,000 for year four and $75,000 for year five).
- grants for investment fund up to $1.55 million.
- $75,000 maximum to each business venture.

3) Direct Purchase of Training:

Type of Expenditure: course purchase, trainee allowances and trainee travel allowances.

Duration: 52 weeks per trainee with the possibility of extending it further with authorization by regional manager/director of Employment and Immigration Canada.

4) Relocation and Exploratory:

Type of Expenditure: up to $5,000 per worker for relocation and exploratory assistance ($7,500 under special circumstances with ministerial discretion).

5) Community Initiatives Fund:

Type of Expenditure: shared contribution for wages, professional services, training, research, evaluation, travel and administration. No maximum except for firms and individuals where the maximum is $50,000.

CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Federal-provincial agreements have been developed to divert social assistance funds from the Canada Assistance Plan to Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) and provincial programs for the benefit of social assistance recipients. Their participation is strictly voluntary.

The federal government will contribute up to $100 million annually for three years and the provinces will match that amount. The total federal-provincial contribution will therefore be $600 million over three years.

To date, agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Quebec and the Yukon. No agreement is anticipated with the Yukon; negotiations are taking place with Quebec.

It is expected that, nationally, approximately 25% of CJS participants will be social assistance recipients.

For Further Information on Job Entry, Job Development, Skill Investment, Skill Shortages, Community Futures Program, and the Section 38 Program (described following this list):

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4
Tel.: (709) 772-5331 or 772-5345

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4
Tel.: (902) 426-2988

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1
Tel.: (902) 566-7651

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
975 Hanwell Road
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6
Tel.: (506) 452-3710

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6
Tel.: (514) 283-3964

Executive Director
Employment and Immigration Canada
4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8
Tel.: (416) 224-4500 or 224-4501

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9
Tel.: (204) 983-2231

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
Financial Building
600 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9
Tel.: (306) 780-6255

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
9925 — 109 Street
5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8
Tel.: (403) 420-2424

Director
Employment and Immigration Canada
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
P.O. Box 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 1C9
Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Director General
Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8
Tel.: (604) 666-2282

SECTION 38

Purpose:
To create skill maintenance opportunities for unemployed persons.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses, municipalities (if the provincial government raises no barrier) and individuals;
- federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-governmental organization, business or individual to act as employer.

Participants:

Those who are receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits or are eligible for receipt of UI benefits at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, native people and disabled persons.

Proposals:
Must create incremental positions with a minimum of three jobs per project.

Time Frame:
Six to 52 weeks

Program Contributions:
Participants may receive up to $318 per person per week, with a ceiling of $125 per week for other costs.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Or, see regional office list immediately preceeding this program.

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration

Purpose:
The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped and Tubercular Refugee programs, the Joint Assistance Program, and The Unaccompanied Minors Program. The objective of these programs is the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who, under normal circumstances, would not qualify for admission to Canada but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are

deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority or Background:
All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and in Newfoundland under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreement. (Although this agreement with Newfoundland has now lapsed, normal procedures remain in effect until a new agreement can be renegotiated with the province.) In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, there have been arrangements agreed to with the following provinces as well:

Alberta
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Time Frame:
These are continuing programs that were developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining, normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments:
Financial assistance is provided by Employment and Immigration Canada under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In each region:

Employment and Immigration Canada

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Memorial Building
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6

4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Financial Building
600 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Batoni — Bowlen Building
9925 — 109 Street
5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

(Part of the Policy and Program Development Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration Group and External Affairs Canada.

Purpose:
The accord, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Boisvenu Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement delegates to Quebec the authority to select certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition, the Agreement establishes the consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority or Background:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time by giving six months' written notice.

Section 95A of the Constitution Act 1867, upon coming into force, commits Canada to negotiate an immigration agreement with any province that so requests. At the time of this writing, Canada and Quebec are currently negotiating an immigration agreement (pursuant to Section 95A) that will replace the Cullen-Couture Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec" with the permission of External Affairs Canada.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual leases of tenancy and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3403

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director
Office of the Senior Advisor
for Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT

(Part of the Policy and Program Development Activity and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development and Settlement branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional directors of Immigration of Employment and Immigration Canada, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The letter of understanding signed with Newfoundland facilitated the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority or Background:
Letter of understanding signed by federal ministers with Newfoundland ministers, August, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement was effective for five years from date of signature. Although it lapsed in August 1987, usual procedures are being continued until a new agreement can be renegotiated with the province.

Financing and Operation:
The province will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:
Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director, Settlement Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4
Tel.: (709) 772-4071

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

(Part of the Policy and Program Development Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development Branch, Immigration Group

Purpose:
To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canadian society.

Authority or Background:
Sections 7 and 109 of the Immigration Act as well as agreements signed at the ministerial level with the following provinces:

Alberta
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations
Policy and Program Development Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Canada Agricultural Employment Program)

Administered By:
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment Services Group

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers. All provinces, except Alberta, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, participate in this program.

Authority or Background:
Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods up to three years.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration and the provincial ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at federal-provincial agricultural employment conferences. Current agreements will expire in March 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans in the form of a proposed course of action for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration and the responsible provincial minister. Costs incurred by either party for activities carried out under the agreements in line with approved budgets are shared between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces or federal government submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of provincial expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from Supply and Services Canada to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together share up to 50% of the total cost of such housing, to a maximum of $10,000; or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the provincial Agricultural Employment committees established under the agreements.
5. Transportation costs for workers who, in the absence of public transportation facilities, must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

For Further Information:
General:
Director General
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH

Administered By:
Employment Operational Services Branch, Employment Services Group.

Purpose:
The objective of Outreach is to complement regular Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to those members of designated client groups who have difficulty competing in the labour market and are unable to be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

i) women;
ii) long-term unemployed;
iii) aboriginal peoples;
iv) persons with disabilities;
v) youth;
vi) offenders and ex-offenders;
vii) isolated communities;
viii) visible minorities;
ix) immigrants;
x) older workers;
xi) others experiencing employment difficulties.

Authority or Background:
Outreach was created in 1972 under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program.

Time Frame:
Contracts for service between Supply and Services Canada (SSC) (on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC)) and various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The Minister of Employment and Immigration normally reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation:

Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, EIC may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal contract for service may then be entered into between SSC (acting for EIC) and the project sponsor, calling for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with EIC monitoring the operational and financial performance.

Payments:

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1980-81 total payments to all projects were $10.2 million. The 1981-82 total expenditures were $12.9 million, $14.9 million for 1982-83, $18.6 million for 1983-84, $20.8 million for 1984-85, $19.2 million for 1985-86, and $23.1 million for 1986-87. The 1987-88 budget is $24.3 million.

For Further Information:

General:

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Specialized Services Directorate
Employment Operational Services Branch
Employment Services Group
Employment and Immigration Canada
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Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 997-9121 or 994-3210

Officer Responsible:

D.W. Findlay
Director
Specialized Services

In each Region:

Newfoundland

Director
Operations
Newfoundland Region
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Nova Scotia

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Operations
Nova Scotia Region
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Prince Edward Island

Director
Operations
Prince Edward Island Region
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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
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New Brunswick

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Quebec

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Ontario

Director General
Operations
Ontario Region
Employment and Immigration Canada
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Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Manitoba
Director
Operations
Manitoba Region
Employment and Immigration Canada
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Winnipeg, Manitoba
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Saskatchewan
Director
Operations
Saskatchewan Region
Employment and Immigration Canada
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600 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9
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Alberta — Northwest Territories
Director
Operations
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
Employment and Immigration Canada
9925 — 109 Street
5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8
Tel.: (403) 420-2390

British Columbia — Yukon Territory
Director
Operations
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8
Tel.: (604) 666-6561

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS PROGRAM

(A special activity under the Canadian Jobs Strategy Group)

Administered By:
The Skill Shortages Branch provides a secretariat to administer the affairs of the Interprovincial Standards Program Co-ordinating Committee.

Purpose:
To increase the interprovincial mobility of journeymen/women in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for tradesmen/women, and to develop instructional courses within the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background:
EIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame:
This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
The role of Employment and Immigration Canada is to co-ordinate the activities of the provinces and territories toward reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journeymen/women in a number of trades by maintaining a secretariat.

EIC provides a full-time co-ordinator and a secretariat as part of the federal contribution to the program.

EIC funds and coordinates the translation, printing and distribution of Interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal related printed materials.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada operates on the basis of three major programs: one covers the field of energy; another deals with matters relating to minerals and earth sciences; and the third, administration, provides common services to the department. To achieve these objectives, the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and metallurgical technology, economic analyses and policy analysis and development.

The objective of the Energy Program is to establish and maintain effective policies, strategies and programs for the supply and efficient use of energy resources, with due respect for other social and economic goals.

The objective of the Minerals and Earth Sciences Program is to ensure the timely availability of mineral policies, strategies and programs designed to maximize the contribution of minerals and metals sector to the Canadian economy, and to provide timely scientific knowledge, data, technologies and expertise in the earth — and mineral — related sciences, with emphasis on the mineral and energy resources of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas.

The Energy Program organization consists of three sectors and one administration: the Energy Policy Sector, the Energy Programs Sector, the Energy Commodities Sector, and the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA).

The Energy Policy Sector establishes federal energy policies, strategies and activities, with due regard to their economic, social, regional and environmental impacts, and to Canada's international energy relations.

The Energy Policy Sector provides analysis and advice on federal energy policies, strategies and activities and keeps the government aware of ongoing and emerging energy developments. It develops the energy policy framework to achieve the government's energy policy objectives of economic growth, energy security, enhanced Canadian participation, fair treatment and a stable planning environment. The Sector provides broad strategic energy direction and analysis for energy policy initiatives, including the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements on energy pricing, fiscal arrangements and resource management. It develops and recommends policy direction on a broad range of energy issues, including energy supply, demand and prices, northern energy and aboriginal issues, energy trade and Canadianization of the petroleum industry.

In the area of fiscal and market analysis, the Energy Policy Sector develops and assesses the financial and economic impact of energy policy on the energy industry, energy companies, governments and petroleum projects. It plans, develops and maintains an energy taxation and incentive system. It supports the Petroleum Monitoring Agency (PMA), which is responsible for monitoring industry trends in company investment, profitability and organization.

In the field of international relations, the Energy Policy Sector is concerned with effectively managing and co-ordinating Canada's energy relations with the International Energy Agency (IEA), monitoring and analyzing international energy developments which impinge on Canadian interests, and ensuring that the domestic energy policy process is fully informed of Canada's international interests and commitments.

The Sector also provides all requirements for the Minister's parliamentary responsibilities, and it undertakes cross-sector co-ordination of a variety of information planning and reporting requirements for the Energy Program.

The Energy Programs Sector encourages energy conservation, supports the development and commercialization of conservation and renewable energy technologies, helps support exploration and development activity in Canada and oversees the continued winddown of the Petroleum Incentives Program (PIP) through its three separate units: the Conservation and Renewable Energy Programs, the Petroleum Incentives Program (including the Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Program) and the Canadian Exploration and Development Incentive Program.

Under Conservation and Renewable Energy are three branches: Energy Conservation develops and implements policies and programs to increase energy efficiency in all end-use sectors, with particular emphasis on technology development and transfer, industry development and consumer education; Renewable Energy promotes the orderly development and commercialization of renewable energy technologies and ensures long-term energy supply for Canada; Regional Operations delivers, through 12 regional offices, the programs included in the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (NCAEI), manages memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with the provinces, and ensures the provision of regionally sensitive advice to the Department on conservation and renewable energy programs and policies.

The Petroleum Incentives Program (PIP) provides incentive payments for petroleum exploration and development. The Canadian Ownership and Control Determination (COCD) Program supports PIP during its phase-out by processing applications for certification of Canadian Ownership Rate (COR) and Control Status. The COR of an applicant determines the rate of incentives to which a PIP applicant is entitled.

The Canadian Exploration and Development Incentive Program (CEDIP) is responsible for administering the CEDIP Act and Regulations and provides payments to qualified persons who incur eligible exploration and development expenses in Canada pursuant to the Act and Regulations.

The Energy Programs Sector participates with provincial governments in a number of programs that further the policy responsibilities of the Sector. These include individual agreements with provinces and territories directed to the development and demonstration of renewable energy and energy conservation technologies.

The Energy Commodities Sector promotes the orderly development and efficient allocation of adequate, secure and cost-effective sources of petroleum, natural gas, uranium and nuclear energy, electricity, and transportation fuels to meet Canada's foreseeable energy requirements and export opportunities on an economically viable basis, consistent with national energy policy and fiscal and trade goals, and prepares contingency plans for responding to energy emergencies.

In meeting its responsibilities, the Energy Commodities Sector participates in several agreements relating to electricity, nuclear energy, heavy oil, and natural gas. In the nuclear field, there is a Canada — Ontario program in spent fuel waste management and programs with Ontario and British Columbia related to radioactively contaminated soil. As far as electricity is concerned, programs with the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provide for financial support related to regional transmission systems and the encouragement of electricity generation from non-oil sources. The federal government also participates in funding the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute, the Lower Churchill Development Corporation and Point Lepreau. For heavy oil, there are two federal-provincial programs with Saskatchewan. The Commodities Sector, with the western provinces is responsible for the implementation of the Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration administers and regulates in an efficient and responsible manner exploration and development of oil and gas resources on Frontier Lands.

The Minerals and Earth Sciences Program organization consists of: the Mineral Policy Sector; the Mineral and Energy Technology Sector; the Geological Survey of Canada Sector; and the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

The Mineral Policy Sector assesses, recommends and implements policies, strategies and programs to foster the development of the minerals and metals industry and ensure its maximum contribution to the Canadian economy. Specific activities include advising on the implications of developments in domestic and international mineral markets, managing federal-provincial-territorial mineral development agreements, and assessing the impact of alternative policies and strategies in light of economic, social, fiscal, corporate, regional and environmental factors. These activities are carried out in consultation and close co-operation with the provinces, territories, industry and labour.

The Mineral and Energy Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the Office of Energy Research and Development; and the Explosives Branch.

The Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) ensures the availability to Canada of needed technology for the extraction, processing and utilization of mineral and energy resources.

The Office of Energy Research and Development ensures that Canada has the research and development policies, research and development programs and research capabilities to support national energy strategies.

The Explosives Branch regulates, throughout Canada, the manufacture, importation, storage and sale of explosives by inspecting and licensing factories and magazines, by testing and authorizing explosives, by providing technical advice to other governmental agencies (international, federal and provincial), and by providing training courses on explosives safety.

The Geological Survey of Canada Sector consists of four component branches which make up the Geological Survey of Canada and the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

The Geological Survey of Canada ensures the availability of comprehensive geological, geophysical and geochemical knowledge, technology and expertise concerning the Canadian landmass (including the underlying solid earth, offshore areas, mineral and energy resources); and conditions affecting land and seabed use, as required for effective exploitation of mineral and energy resources, estimation of the resource base of Canada, land use, public safety and security, and formulation of policies.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology and geophysics of the whole of Canada, including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters (such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns), the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly. Joint geoscience projects under Mineral

Development Agreements and the estimation of earthquake risk to critical structures are of particular current importance.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Sub-committees are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

- research in economic geology
- mineral exploration technology
- national geoscience standards.

The Polar Continental Shelf Project contributes to the orderly scientific investigation of Canada's polar continental shelf, the contiguous Arctic Ocean and mainland regions, and maintains and improves the logistics required for scientific investigations in an Arctic environment.

The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector includes the Radarsat Office, the Canada Centre for Surveying, the Canada Centre for Mapping (Ottawa), the Canada Centre for Mapping (Sherbrooke), the Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre, and the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

The Radarsat Office plans for space programs that provide remote sensing data to meet Canadian needs.

The Canada Centre for Surveying ensures the acquisition, maintenance and availability of geodetic information throughout Canada, the development and maintenance of cadastral frameworks for Canada Lands, and the demarcation and maintenance of the boundary between Canada and United States.

The Canada Centre for Mapping (Ottawa) ensures the maintenance and availability of topographical information for Ontario, western Canada and northern Canada, and of geographical information for Canada.

The Canada Centre for Mapping (Sherbrooke) ensures the maintenance and availability of topographical information for Quebec and eastern Canada.

The Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre is responsible for publishing and printing maps and charts produced by the Canada Centres for Mapping, and for distribution of maps, charts and air information publications originating in the Centres.

The Canada Centres for Surveying and Mapping and the Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre work closely with provincial governments and agencies to coordinate federal and provincial programs and to ensure an information exchange on activities of mutual interest. The Canadian Council on Surveying and Mapping a federal-provincial body, provides a forum for the exchange of ideas on surveying and mapping program direction and priorities. As well, its meetings allow for discussion on the advances of technology and the airing of concerns.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing improves remote sensing technology, facilitates the acquisition and dissemination of remotely sensed data and derived information needed for the management of Canadian natural resources; monitors human activity; and assists the development of the Canadian remote sensing industry.

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Energy Sector

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Coal Division, Mineral Policy Sector.

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council 1977-7/913 and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
Nancy Mitchell
Director, Coal Division
Mineral Policy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority or Background:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

D. Burpee
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Enetgy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority or Background:
Government decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $618 million. The government has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment.

Payments:
Loans to Manitoba Hydro amounted to $116.5 million as of March 31, 1987.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

D. Burpee
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council of July 25, 1980 (P.C. 1980-314).

Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in-service on August 11, 1984.
Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated at $59 million of which $25 million has been provided in the form of contributions by the federal government. Part of the balance represented the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
A contribution of $12.5 million was paid in fiscal year 1980-81 and $12.5 million in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of this Agreement was to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study started in January 1981. The final report on feasibility of the conversion was completed in June 1985 which confirmed the feasibility of the project under the assumption made. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is now pursuing additional studies prior to making a decision or proceeding with the project.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of $909,750, representing 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement, were made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission.

Payments:
Federal funds of about $240,000 were disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82; $87,000 was spent in 1983-84 and the balance of some $580,000 was disbursed in 1984-85.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
AECL Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

Purpose:
To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority or Background:
— Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Time Frame:
A ten-year generic R&D program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept by March, 1991, has been agreed. Under this R&D program, Ontario Hydro will develop storage and transportation methods and AECL will develop immobilization and disposal methods. The agreed process for acceptance of the final concept assessment reports due in 1988 will involve regulatory comment, public hearings and a statement from the Atomic Energy Control Board. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until after government acceptance of feasibility.

Financing and Operation:
Ontario Hydro fund their work on storage and transportation and, until 1986, contributed $1 to $2 million a year to the AECL program. In 1987, Ontario Hydro agreed to a $12.5 million contribution to the AECL Program. AECL's budget (averaging $37 million a year) has been approved in principle to completion. Forty percent of the funding for the first six years was provided from the Energy Envelope, the remainder from AECL's research budget.

AECL issues annual reports and its program is subjected to annual review by an independent Technical Advisory Committee of distinguished scientists. AECL has produced its second interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a Co-ordinating Committee with two provincial and three federal members;
2) a Policy Committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Associate Deputy Minister of EMR as members.

Payments:
Federal funds expended on this program should be recoverable in spin-off benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the co-operative arrangements for removal and storage of the Malvern waste.

Authority or Background:
Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding signed by Jean Chrétien for Canada and Thomas Wells for Ontario issued November 7, 1983.

Time Frame:

Phase 1 — Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.

Phase 2 — Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before ten-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation:
Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost. The court decision in June 1987 gave legal approval to proceed with the planned storage arrangements. A decision by Ontario on both the choice of site and on proceeding with interim storage is still required before the AECL Office can proceed with the project. A coordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the cooperative arrangement for removal and disposal of the Surrey waste.

Authority or Background:
Atomic Energy Control Act 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Brummet for British Columbia in June 1984.

Time Frame:
Agreement to dispose of the material by 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the AECL Office, participate in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting and cooperate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately $1 million. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A coordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The site clean up and on site storage was completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives are now being investigated by the AECL office.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council of July 3, 1970.

Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

C. Marriott is EMR's representative on the Review Board. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C. Marriott
Energy Commodities Sector
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LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority or Background:
A Canada — Newfoundland agreement to establish the corporation was signed November 24, 1978.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders are as yet unable to decide whether to proceed with a project pending the outcome of litigation and negotiation between Quebec and Newfoundland regarding the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a provincial-federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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K1S 5H3

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority or Background:
Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011

Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981, special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million, of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to

Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and $0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
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POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown corporation rates were advanced to N.B. Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project was delayed from 1980 to 1983 and the project cost escalated to $1.37 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority or Background:
Orders in Council of May 28, 1981.

Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:
The project in-service date of January 31, 1983 triggered repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual instalments, each of some $38 million; and also triggered the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down of $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW. Since the "in-service date", the Lepreau No. 1 Unit has been operating well above the 75% capacity factor. As a consequence, no payments have ever been made.

Payments:
The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of interest already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981. Unit in-service was January 31, 1983.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
J.-Y. Letang
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ALTERNATE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector

Purpose:
In cooperation with the government of Prince Edward Island, the purpose of this initiative is to promote the increased use of indigenous biomass energy resources and thereby stimulate local economic development and help alleviate the high cost of energy.

Authority or Background:
Federal government decision in 1985.

Time Frame:
The Agreement is in effect until March 31, 1989. A one-year wind-down is also part of this initiative.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Prince Edward Island have agreed each to undertake separate yet complementary bioenergy initiatives which include support for: the conversion of existing or establishment of new industrial, commercial and institutional energy systems to wood, or other biomass waste, the pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to such con-

versions, the development of a fuel supply infrastructure, and studies evaluating energy alternatives for Prince Edward Island as well as the feasibility of establishing a district heating plant for Charlottetown. Canada has agreed to spend $8 million over 5 years and Prince Edward Island, $2 million. A four-member management committee is responsible for the general administration and management of the program.

Payments:
Each party will make payments for which it is responsible as outlined in the Agreement. Under the federal component, support is available to cover up to 100% of pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to biomass conversions, and up to 62.5% of the subsequent conversions.

For Further Information:
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Director General
Renewable Energy Branch
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THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Policy Sector

Purpose:
To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority or Background:
Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Energy Ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame:
The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information:
George Anderson
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Sector
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By:
Energy Policy Sector, Energy Mines and Resources Canada

Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan

Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan

Purpose:
To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader will be fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (Phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame:
Construction commenced in the summer of 1986. The upgrader will commence operations in late 1988 or early 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The Project agreement of December 23, 1987 provides the project with loans which will be fully guaranteed by the governments of Canada (43.307%) and Saskatchewan (56.693%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness which may be guaranteed is limited to a maximum of $635 million; $360 million by Saskatchewan and $275 million by Canada. In addition, Saskatchewan has agreed to fund, to a maximum of $158.75 million, 20 percent of the costs of the project by equity investment in NewGrade. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information:
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Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4V4

NewGrade Energy Inc.
P.O. Box 3479
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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:
To encourage the research, development and demonstration of new technologies that facilitate the expanded production and use of Saskatchewan's fossil fuel resources, with particular emphasis on heavy oil and lignite coal.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Saskatchewan Memorandum of Understanding October 26, 1981 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-5-2948.

Time Frame:
The program started in fiscal year 1983-84 and although the latest approval extended the expiry date to end of fiscal year 1990-91, funding now terminates after the 1987-88 fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviews and selects for total or partial funding, fossil fuel research projects and industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects.

Payments:
Canada's share under this agreement is not to exceed $15 million (50% of the total) over five years, of which $5,950,205 was paid until March 31, 1987. There is $1.695 million budgeted for fiscal year 1987-88.

Impact:
Application of the successful methods and novel ideas generated as a result of this program could result in additional supplies of some 50km^3 from Saskatchewan's heavy oil reserves (in the early 1990's) and much higher levels of utilization of lignite coal for an estimated economic activity worth more than $0.75 billion annually.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

M.K. El-Defrawy
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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:
To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement October 4, 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame:
There was no fixed expiry date for this agreement; however, it was decided to terminate funding at the end of 1986-1987.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviewed and selected, for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program was shared fifty-fifty between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.111 million. The actual total federal contribution until the end of 1986-87 was $6,572,781.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By:
Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board.

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (The Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985; and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences as on February 11, 1985 and is intended to last for an indefinite period of time.

Financing and Operation:
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Act.

For Further Information:

Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND PRICES

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

To create the conditions for a more flexible and market-oriented pricing regime for natural gas, including an orderly transition which is fair to consumers and producers and which will enhance the possibilities for price and other terms to be freely negotiated between buyers and sellers.

Authority or Background:

Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Energy Ministers of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on October 31, 1985.

Time Frame:

The provisions of the agreement began on November 1, 1985. The 12-month period commencing November 1, 1985 was the transition to a fully market-sensitive pricing regime. Effective November 1, 1986, the wholesale prices of all natural gas in interprovincial trade are determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. No expiry date for the agreement was specified.

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreement, the TransCanada PipeLines' transportation toll increase approved by the National Energy Board for implementation on November 1, 1985 was paid for the period of November 1, 1985 to October 31, 1986 by the Government of Canada, by means of funds received from the Government of Alberta under the Market Development Incentive Payments. As part of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments undertook to review certain tests and legislation and to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of the provisions in order to ensure that the intent and objectives of the agreement were achieved.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Martha Musgrove
Director General
Natural Gas Branch
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K1A 0E4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD

Administered By:

Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board

Purpose:

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background:

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement (The Nova Scotia Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986; and the Nova Scotia Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame:

The term of the Agreement commences on August 26, 1986 and is intended to last an indefinite period of time.

Financing and Operation:

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Nova Scotia Accord Implementation Act.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
355 River Road
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K1A 0E4

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:

Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Department of Mines and Energy, Newfoundland and Labrador

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing February 1986, and concluding March 31, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $7.5 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Newfoundland. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

For Further Information:
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Newfoundland and Labrador
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Manitoba Energy and Mines

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing June 1986, and concluding March 31, 1988. (No wind-down provision.)

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $8.0 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Manitoba. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

For Further Information:
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Wayne Ferguson
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Ontario Ministry of Energy

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on

technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Eighteen month period, commencing September 1986, and concluding March 31, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $30 million each on joint, cooperative, and independent conservation and alternative energy programs. Joint activities will be cost-shared by the two governments, but delivered by Ontario as the lead agency. In cooperative activities both governments will make separate contributions to support the same project. The agreement covers energy conservation projects for the residential, industrial and commercial sectors and promotes the development of renewable energy technologies, alternative energy and transportation fuels.

For Further Information:
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Alberta

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing April 1986, and concluding March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government will provide $80,000 for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Alberta. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Nova Scotia Mines and Energy

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing May 1986, and concluding March 31, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $6.7 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Nova Scotia. It includes $4.36 million in complementary or independently

delivered activities and $2.34 million in joint activities. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

For Further Information:
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B3J 2X1

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Energy and Resources, Quebec

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
February 1986 to March 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend up to $31 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Quebec. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing, and new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

For Further Information:
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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Programs Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Department of Natural Resources and Energy, New Brunswick

Purpose:
The purpose of this Agreement is to permit Canada and New Brunswick to cost-share and implement a variety of Joint Activities and to ensure consultation and information exchange between both parties relative to each party's complementary activities and to further integrate the conservation and alternative energy activities of both parties to produce greater efficiency and effectiveness of delivery in all sectors of the economy of New Brunswick.

Authority or Background:
A 1985 government decision on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrating on support for energy research and demonstration, on technology transfer, and on improving consumer awareness as a way to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
This agreement will remain in effect from December 1986 to March 31, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $3.8 million for conservation and alternative energy programs ensuring more effective service to the people of New Brunswick. Proposed projects include: wood energy development; peat energy program; other alternative energy sources such as small scale and micro hydro, solar and wind; geothermal potential studies; industrial/commercial/institutional; existing residential program; and transportation.

For Further Information:

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Mr. William Denny
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REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of remote sensing techniques for managing Northwest Territories natural resources.

Authority or Background:
Memorandum of Understanding signed in October, 1986.

Time Frame:
The program will continue until September 1, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1987-88 fiscal year were: federal government, $145,000; Northwest Territories, $123,000. The 1988-89 forecast is: federal government, $75,000; Northwest Territories, $95,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

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REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of remote sensing techniques for managing Newfoundland's natural resources.

Authority or Background:
Memorandum of Understanding signed in June, 1986.

Time Frame:
The program will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1987-88 fiscal year were: federal government, $80,000; Newfoundland, $200,000. The 1988-89 forecast is: federal government, $115,000; Newfoundland, $200,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

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ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority or Background:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately 1989-90.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH

Administered By:
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector

Purpose:
To determine how mine design and mining activities might be modified to minimize rockbursts.

Authority or Background:
Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1985.

Time Frame:
Five-year cooperative program terminating March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Total funding is $4.2 million to be shared equally by the federal government, the Government of Ontario and the mining industry. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada will supply research staff consisting of five person-years for five years. Ontario will supply capital equipment; and industry will provide money, goods or services as required. Parties to the agreement are represented on a management committee consisting of six members and an independent chairperson.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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Mining Research Laboratories
CANMET
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Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority or Background:
The Constitution Act, 1871 and Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974.

Federal and provincial Orders in Council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time: Alberta — Northwest Territories; Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories; Manitoba — Northwest Territories; British Columbia — Northwest Territories; British Columbia — Yukon and Northwest Territories; Manitoba — Saskatchewan; and Alberta — British Columbia.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Geological Survey of Canada Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority or Background:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 10.0 million kilometres of surveying has been completed, amounting to approximately 70% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed until 1989-90 and of the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands) and Hudson Bay by 2000. In

addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under Mineral Development Agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geophysics and Terrain Sciences Branch
Geological Survey of Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Administered By:
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector

Purpose:
The authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority or Background:
Established by Order in Council P.C. 1969-48 of July 22, 1969.

Time Frame:
This is a permanent committee. It meets at least once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces and the territories and two outside appointees. To be official, all decisions taken by the Committee with respect to questions of geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate federal or provincial minister. Members usually serve without renumeration. However, the present chairman, who has retired from the federal public service and has no other public service responsibilities, receives a fee based on a daily rate. The Canada Centre for Mapping (Ottawa) provides the Committee with a permanent secretariat.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A. Rayburn
Executive Secretary
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for the federal and provincial governments to collaborate in the strengthening and diversification of the mineral sector to assure that maximum benefit to the regional and national economies is achieved.

Authority or Background:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
Fiscal years 1984-85 to 1990-91.

Financing and Operation:
By the beginning of fiscal year 1984-1985 the present generation of five-year mineral development agreements (MDAs) had begun to emerge. These are subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), which serve to identify priorities and strategies for regional development.

The Mineral Development Agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were operational in early 1984-85. All have large programs aimed at developing geoscientific information that industry needs, applying the latest technology to operating problems and development opportunities, and identifying new opportunities for mineral development. All were characterized by the parallel delivery of federal and provincial programs. The Mineral Development Agreements with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have since been amended to provide for assistance to industry in eligible shared-cost projects aimed at new developments.

The Mineral Development Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia came into effect in 1985-86. They are more varied in program scope and feature a stronger element of provincial delivery of programs. All have large geoscience programs. The Mineral Development Agreement with Ontario also has a mining technology program, and those with Quebec and British Columbia feature some direct assistance to stimulate new development. The Mineral Development Agreement with Quebec also has a program dedicated to asbestos. The small Mineral Development Agreement with Prince Edward Island is examining the province's on-shore aggregate resources.

Status:
At the end of October 1987, Mineral Development Agreements were in operation with all provinces except Alberta, where discussion of an agreement is underway. In addition, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada has been collaborating with the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in similar agreements with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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Environment Canada

The Department of the Environment Act divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of the Environment Canada. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and Sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

Environment Canada enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by Parks).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection (C&P) contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and the management of renewable resources through programs for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

In addition, C&P seeks to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

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ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE (AES)

The AES is party to eight formal agreements with provinces and territories: two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland; two on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta; two on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick and Newfoundland; one on meteorological services for forest fire operations in British Columbia; and one on use of an AES hangar for water-bomber operations in the Northwest Territories. The AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Quebec Agreement regarding climatological networks in Quebec.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada — Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements to obtain coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1987-88 will be near $378,000.

For Further Information:
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Ville St-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N6

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Alberta Agreement regarding meteorological programs and stations in Alberta.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada — Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1987-88 will be $14,000 paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

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Name of Agreement:
Canada — Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Observing Stations Operated by the Ministry of Transportation and Utilities

Administered By:
A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year, provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To assist Alberta in establishing and maintaining additional meteorological stations at local airports operated by the province. Canada will provide professional services for siting and inspection of the stations and training and certification of staff and equipment.

Financing and Operation:
Alberta will pay the capital costs for the meteorological stations.

Alberta will pay for operational costs of installation, calibration and certification of necessary meteorological equipment.

Alberta will pay for training of its observers to operate the stations.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1987-88 will be $4,700 paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

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Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (Departments of Fisheries (40%), Agriculture and Rural Development (40%), and Municipal Affairs (20%). The cost of services for fiscal year 1987-88 will be around $10,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $43,000 annually. Canada (the AES) will invoice the Province once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement Regarding Climate Stations and Programs in the Province

Administered By:
A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same.

For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally.

Services (e.g. instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1987-88 will be $10,000 paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
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Name of Agreement:
Canada — British Columbia Agreement on Meteorological Services for Forestry

Administered By:
Regional Director, Pacific, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada; and Director, Forest Protection Branch, B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lands.

Time Frame:
The agreement, signed on February 19, 1987, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1991. It may be renewed in writing for three additional years, or on a year-to-year basis, and may be terminated by either party upon four months' notice.

Purpose:
To formalize arrangements whereby the services of meteorological technicians are provided to assist B.C. in providing dedicated meteorological advice for forest fire management in the province.

Financing and Operation:
British Columbia will state in writing its requirements for a specific number of technicians, the number of months of service required, and any training requirements for the assigned personnel. Full costs associated with providing this service will be recovered annually by the Government of Canada. In fiscal year 1987-88, about $192,000 will be paid by British Columbia to Canada under the terms of this agreement.

For Further Information:

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Name of Agreement:

Canada — Northwest Territories Agreement Regarding Water Bomber Operations at Inuvik

Administered By:

Assistant deputy ministers, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada; and of the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, or their designated officials.

Time Frame:

The agreement, signed in October 1987, remains in effect until December 1, 1989. It also provides for termination at any time by either party provided that 12 months' notice in writing is given.

Purpose:

To specify co-operative arrangements between the two governments regarding water bomber operations from the AES Hangar at Inuvik. Subject to AES requirements, and to National Defence requirements under a separate MOU, the agreement specifies access and use of space in the hangar for a Northwest Territories water bomber aircraft.

Financing and Operation:

The Government of the Northwest Territories will reimburse Canada in accordance with a charge schedule prescribed by AES, unless special arrangements are negotiated prior to operations being carried out. The territorial government will also be billed for any facilities or modifications in the hangar that are undertaken specifically for its operations.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1987-88 will be $5,000, to be paid by the Northwest Territories to Canada.

For Further Information:

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CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

INLAND WATERS AND LANDS

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of June 1, 1987.

River Basin Programs:

Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-Sharing Arrangement Respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development
Canada — Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality
Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan — British Columbia
Canada — Saskatchewan: Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance
Canada — Saskatchewan: South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement
Canada — British Columbia: Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program

Flood Damage Reduction Programs:

Canada — Newfoundland
Canada — Nova Scotia
Canada — New Brunswick
Canada — Quebec
Canada — Ontario
Canada — Manitoba
Canada — Saskatchewan
Canada — Northwest Territories

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs:

Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board
Canada — Ontario — Quebec: Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board
Canada — Ontario — Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Committee

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements: Canada — all provinces and territories
Canada — Ontario — Manitoba: Tripartite Agreement (1922), Lac Seul Conservation Act (1928), Lake of the Woods Control Board
Canada — Quebec: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring
Canada — Newfoundland: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring
Canada — British Columbia: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring

Financing and Operation:
In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

The second type, study agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside Environment Canada, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In flood damage reduction agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas and sign a general agreement on such policies. The mapping program provides the basis for the designation of flood risk areas, and is detailed in a mapping agreement signed by the two levels of government; mapping costs are shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Following designation, neither the federal nor the provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared between Canada and the respective province, usually at a rate of 45% federal and 55% provincial/local for structural flood control works. Where existing developments warrant it, and where there is a positive benefit/cost ratio, other specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, and land acquisition. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved.

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RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-Sharing Arrangement Respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development

Time Frame:
April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1990.

Purpose:
The arrangement provides for the coordination of federal and provincial studies of surface waters, groundwater, and estuaries in Prince Edward Island. The studies will inventory existing water uses and constraints; evaluate water management issues and options; and identify future economically sustainable development opportunities.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement will cost approximately $1,000,000 over a three-year period. Of this amount, Environment Canada and the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs for Prince Edward Island will each pay all directly incurred eligible expenditures up to a maximum of $500,000. A co-ordinating committee will develop procedures for ensuring a general equivalence of expenditure.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality

Time Frame:
August 1971 to March 31, 1985; agreement renewed in 1976 and 1982; in March 1986 the agreement was again renewed to March 31, 1991.

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Ontario in meeting the obligations under the revised 1978 Canada — U.S. Agreement and to provide for cost-sharing of specific programs which the province will undertake with the federal government in meeting these obligations.

Financing and Operation:
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new Agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The 1982 Agreement was also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the 1982 Agreement committed the federal government to a contribution of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada-U.S. Agreement. The agreement was again renewed in March 1986 until March 1991 and provides for completion of municipal sewage works pursuant to 1982 Agreement and obligations assumed under Annex 3 of the 1978 Canada — U.S. Agreement.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation

Time Frame:
May 1968 — March 1995

Purpose:
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to $80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan — British Columbia.

Time Frame:
Continuous since 1973.

Purpose:
1) To exchange information on potential water-related development in the basin;
2) to formulate a program of studies to gather data on the basin's water and related resources;
3) to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Financing and Operation:
With a program of studies completed in 1982, funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until negotiations for implementation, currently underway, are effected and an implementation agreement is signed.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Saskatchewan: Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance.

Time Frame:
April 1984 — March 1989

Purpose:
To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle Valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constricted reaches of the river.

Financing and Operation:
Total funding is $4.75 million of which the federal share is $2.375 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle Basin Study. The intent of the Agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreements on the Qu'Appelle Valley coordinated by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. This Subsidiary Agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development Agreement with Saskatchewan.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Saskatchewan: South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement.

Time Frame:
May 1986 — December 1989

Purpose:
To study water management and development scenarios in the Saskatchewan portion of the South Saskatchewan basin.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $1,600,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Saskatchewan.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program.

Time Frame:
October 10, 1985 — March 31, 1991

Purpose:
To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River Estuary.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $1,500,000 to be shared equally by the five implementing parties: Canada: Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fraser River Harbour Commission, North Fraser River Harbour Commission: British Columbia: Ministry of the Environment.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
See Table 1 for a complete list of existing federal-provincial agreements under the Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Time Frame:
From its beginning, the overall program was expected to be active for ten years, i.e. the General Agreements outlining policy were to extend for ten years, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, implementation of works) were to have a five-year duration. However, since the signing of the first agreement in 1976, the ten-year duration has been found to be too short. Several General Agreements have had to be extended beyond the ten-year period while others are in the process of being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have had to be extended beyond the five-year period. For details see Table 1.

Purpose:
The aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any future flood vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

The policies are outlined in the General Agreements. The Mapping Agreements provide for the mapping and designating of areas to which those policies will apply. Studies Agreements provide for studying existing flood problems and result in recommendations that can be carried out under subsequent implementation agreements.

Financing and Operation:
Costs of carrying out this program are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for Implementation Agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations. See Table 1 for details.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial Technical Committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress:
All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (where the program is not applicable), British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon have signed agreements. Negotiations are continuing with these last three jurisdictions. As of November 30, 1987, 72 formal designations had taken place, and approximately 350 communities had been mapped and designated in seven provinces and the Northwest Territories. Designations include major centres like Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Moose Jaw, in five provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan). A flood forecasting centre has been established for the Saint John River in New Brunswick, while a similar centre in Manitoba covers the Boyne, Red, Assiniboine and Souris River Systems.

REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board

Time Frame:
1969 — continuous

Purpose:
The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:
The Prairie Provinces Water Board has the following responsibilities: To oversee and report on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province; to take under consideration comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned; to recommend appropriate action to investigate such matters; and to submit recommendations for resolution of the problems.

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements
(to November 30, 1987)

Provinces/Territories and Agreements		*Duration (years)*	*Total Cost* ($)*	*Expiry Date*
NEWFOUNDLAND				
General Agreement		12	—	1993**
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		7	1,470,000	1988**
Studies Agreement		5	480,000	1988**
NEW BRUNSWICK				
General Agreement		15	—	1991**
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	2,000,000	1986**
Studies Agreement		10	200,000	1986**
Flood Forecasting Agreement — Saint John River Basin		10	1,400,000	1987**
NOVA SCOTIA				
General Agreement		16	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	1,030,000	1989
Studies Agreement		11	670,000	1989
QUEBEC				
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement	(general)	21	—	1997
	(mapping)	16	10,800,000	1992
ONTARIO				
All-Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		17	—	1995
	(mapping)	12	15,400,000	1990
	(other measures)	14	2,200,000(a)	1992
MANITOBA				
General Agreement		17	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	2,350,000	1988
Studies Agreement		12	310,000	1989
Flood Forecasting		8.5	1,000,000	1989
Flood Protector Projects Agreement		7	6,100,000(a)	1989
Community Measures Agreement	(studies)	5	580,000	1992
SASKATCHEWAN				
General Agreement		20	—	1997
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies	(mapping)	10	2,050,000	1992
Agreement	(studies)	10	730,000	1992
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Memorandum of Understanding	(general)	14	—	1993
	(mapping)	9	400,000(b)	1988
General Agreement		14	—	1993

* These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for:
(a) 45% federal, 55% provincial/local;
(b) Costs shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
** Being renegotiated.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. The report on the water demand study was released in February, 1983. The agreement was amended in April, 1984.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Ontario — Quebec: An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation with Ontario and Quebec.

Time Frame:
1983 — continuous

Purpose:
To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation:
The Board will establish and implement general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Ontario — Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Committee.

Time Frame:
1983 — continuous

Purpose:
To review and modify the proposed monitoring plan and oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement water quality monitoring and associated studies are carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority or Background:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada provide for the same services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:
This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network in that province including federal stations except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government for its share. The agreements are administered by federal and provincial administrators in each province/territory.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees appointed by the administrators.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:
See Table 2.

TABLE 2

Provincial Contributions to the Federal-Provincial
Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program
($000)

Province/Territory	*Fiscal Year 1985-86*	*Fiscal Year 1986-87*
Newfoundland/Labrador	240	253
Prince Edward Island	8	6
Nova Scotia	69	70
New Brunswick	99	99
Ontario	801	940
Manitoba	556	555
Saskatchewan	471	527
Alberta	927	963
British Columbia	981	1,083
Transfers from DIAND for		
— Yukon Territory	208	205
— Northwest Territories	709	710
Total	5,068	5,411
Federal Payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	680	689

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
The regulation and control activities apply to Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, the Winnipeg and English Rivers, and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority or Background:
Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925.

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958.

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922.

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame:
Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on the Winnipeg River. This sharing of costs and the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa, reflect the federal government's interest in navigation and the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing, and recreational uses in the two provinces. The federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for its share of the costs.

With respect to the regulation of Lac Seul, costs are shared between Manitoba and Ontario on the basis of the proportionate amount of head developed in each province for hydroelectric purposes on the English and Winnipeg Rivers below Lac Seul. The shares paid by Manitoba and Ontario are approximately 35% and 65% respectively. Ontario operates and administers the Lac Seul facilities.

Payments:
See Table 3.

TABLE 3

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1986
(Administered by Lake of the Woods Control Board)
($000)

	Canada	*Ontario*	*Manitoba*	*Total*
Lake of the Woods	97.5	33.6	161.4	292.5
Lac Seul	—	16.1	29.4	45.5
Total	97.5	49.7	190.8	338.0

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WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to establish the state of the aquatic environment by determining pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances, for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority or Background:
Canada Water Act. Arrangements for water quality monitoring programs are made with the provinces as required. Monitoring also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new changes in the state of the aquatic environment, pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the Province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. In addition, a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with Quebec (1984) British Columbia (1985) and Newfoundland (1986).

Payments:
Under the terms of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, approximately $1.21 million were paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements with the provinces on water quality monitoring are signed and fully implemented in 1986-87 it is anticipated that they will cost approximately $2 million, of which about $0.2 million will represent payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada — Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

ERDA SUB-AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Administered By:
Environment Canada

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Name of Agreement:
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement Respecting Improvements to the Water Supply System in the Town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques

Time Frame:
July 30, 1985 — March 31, 1988

Purpose:
To cost-share the construction of an improved water purification system for the town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques.

Financing and Operation:
A sub-agreement of the Canada — Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. The federal cost is not to exceed $6,500,000 or 90% of the total shareable cost whichever is less.

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CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Management Branch; the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by the B.C. Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments:
An annual grant of $100,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
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Officer Responsible:

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection, Environment Canada; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Act; and the Northwest Territories Act.

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service Environment Canada; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; and the Director, Wildlife Management Division, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000. To date, no funds have been allocated to this program.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:

General:

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CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Canada Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection, Environment Canada; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources; Manitoba Department of Natural Resources; and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose:

To coordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority or Background:

Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreement Act.

Time Frame:

The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:

The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments:

Up to $75,000 per annum: two fifths to be paid by Canada and one fifth each by the remaining parties.

For Further Information:

General:

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CANADA — ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the Province of Alberta) and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced August 17, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement, a Management Authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the Province of Alberta, will ensure both the coordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments:
The provision of financing by Canada and the Province for the implementation of this Agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information:
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Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority or Background:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of Provincial Wildlife Management Branches will coordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreements.

Payments:
Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed $1 million (Manitoba $.225 million; Saskatchewan $.350 million; Alberta $.425 million).

For Further Information:

General:

D.I. Gillespie
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1421

Officer Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Hugh Monaghan
Director
Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5634

CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1984 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-2536

R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began March 9, 1984; it expired March 31, 1987; and is in the process of being renewed to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments:
Financing for Canada shall not exceed $25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-2536

D. Sherratt
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 565-2886

CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To coordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began February 3, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada) and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments:
The contributions of either party shall not exceed $1,000,000 in any year, and in any event, neither party shall contribute more than nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the Provincial Management Board of Canada.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

S.G. Curtis
Regional Director
Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1725 Woodward Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 998-4693

D. Simkin
Director of Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Tel.: (416) 965-4254

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began August 2, 1984 and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments:
The contribution of either party shall not exceed $200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

Dr. G. Finney
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Unit
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs
Government of Prince Edward Island
Jones Building, 11 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 892-0311

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority or Background:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed June 1987 and is in effect.

Financing and Operation:
No reference is made to costs in the Memorandum of Understanding. Costs are decided annually by the management committee.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Manitoba and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1983 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources (Manitoba) will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to financing being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
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Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
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Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 945-7761

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting their important habitats, to provide a mechanism for cooperation between departments and consultation with the public leading to the coordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority or Background:
Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame:
Ongoing from August 1985

Financing and Operation:
An Area Management Plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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K. Lloyd
Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
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Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Yukon Territorial Government; Government of the Northwest Territories; Council for Yukon Indians; Inuvialuit Game Council; Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To establish a board to manage the porcupine caribou herd.

Authority or Background:
Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced October 26, 1985 and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
The federal and two territorial governments each contribute one third of the estimated $75,000 annual operating cost of the board and secretariat. Funding will be examined after three years of operation. The board will have eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon Territorial Government, one for the Government of the Northwest Territories and four for native groups.

Payments:
Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada equally share the costs of the federal government; within Environment Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and Parks equally share costs.

For Further Information:

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

Dr. A. Martell
Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 666-0143

M. Crombie
Environmental Advisor
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP)

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
October 1982 to October 1987

General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control. An EP—Alberta Environment Committee exists to review items of mutual interest under the Accord.

For Further Information:
R. Orr
Director, Alberta District
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8007

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:
B. Briscoe
Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Manager, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
Room 800
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3
Tel.: (204) 949-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:
Regional Director
Environmental Protection (EP)
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By:
Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to provide for the cost-sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority or Background:
Canada Water Act

Time Frame:
This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65 million over a six-year term ending March 31, 1988 is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1986-87 is $3.4 million of which the federal government and the province of Ontario will each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (C&P). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by Environment Canada, this program has the active participation of five other federal departments: Health and Welfare Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture Canada, Transport Canada, and Public Works Canada. The base contribution of these departments totals $18.2 million (including salaries) or $11.1 million (excluding salaries) with an additional annual allocation of $2.1 million via an interdepartmental working group chaired by Environment Canada, which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments:
With reference to the $65 million payment over the six-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$3.5 million in fiscal year 1982-83
$10.2 million in fiscal year 1983-84
$10 million in fiscal year 1984-85
$3.1 million in fiscal year 1985-86
$4.6 million in fiscal year 1986-87
$2.1 million in fiscal year 1987-88

For Further Information:
Director General
Great Lakes Environment Program
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
6th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-1095

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of environmental quality problems, through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980.
Lapsed after October 1980.
Negotiations have been initiated for renewal of the Accord.

Financing and Operation:
The Accord is to be used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection; to the exchange of information; to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments; and to acceptance of requirements, objectives and priorities relating to environmental quality. It is expected that the renewed Accord will provide for implementation through some form of federal-provincial consultative committee.

For Further Information:
J. Witteman
Manager, Saskatchewan District
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4
Tel.: (306) 359-6464

INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To carry out an inventory of federal below-ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority or Background:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame:
The project began in 1981.

Financing and Operation:
For federal sites, some $545,000 were devoted to the program until 1985-86, with the participation of concerned federal departments. Overall, 52 sites were identified and characterized. Environmental monitoring is recommended for 5 of them and additional evaluations remain to be completed for 3 other priority sites. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out the inventory of the rest of the sites in the province.

For Further Information:
Fernand Leduc
Chief, Emergencies and Residual Matter
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority or Background:
The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal departments of Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans, and from the Quebec departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EP is a member of the committee, representing Environment Canada.

Time Frame:
Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation:
This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EP provides a mobile laboratory and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EP allocates 0.5 person-years and $40,000 per year to the program.

For Further Information:
Christian Blaise
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority or Background:
Clear Air Act
Fisheries Act, Section 33

Time Frame:
Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation:
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the respective participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EP and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, administrative arrangements have been concluded for each regulation under the Clear Air Act. To date, the sectors covered by these arrangements are asbestos, chlorine and caustic soda plants, lead melting and reforming plants, and vinyl chloride production. The role and responsibilities of EP and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have been identified. The two bodies carry out their responsibilities using existing resources; no additional resources are allocated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EP provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels. Federal expenditures of $30,000 were incurred for this program in 1985-86.

For Further Information:
Gilles Fortier
Quebec Regional Headquarters
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By:
Environment Canada

Purpose:
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States' Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to the establishment of co-ordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Federal and provincial governments are discussing apportionment of emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States' Administration.

For Further Information:
Corporate Planning
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 997-1831

MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The object of the environmental portion of the project is to ensure that adequate pollution controls are incorporated into the Phase II modernization program at the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia. One major item in the scheme is the purchase and installation of an electric arc furnace where dust collection and disposal will be a significant concern.

Authority or Background:
In 1986, the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) and the province of Nova Scotia signed, under the General Development Agreement (ERDA) provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement for the second phase of modernization of the SYSCO plant at Sydney. The total appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement, including both federal and provincial contributions, amounted to $157 million. The federal government contributed 70% of the total and Nova Scotia, 30%. EP and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are currently working, on a co-operative basis, toward pollution controls at SYSCO leading to eventual environmental improvements. EP involvement in the program flows from the mandate of Environment Canada under the federal Clean Air Act and Section 33 of the Fisheries Act.

Time Frame:
On-going through 1987

Financing and Operation:
Capital improvements at the plant are being made with the federal contribution to the required appropriation being 70% and that the province being 30%. Both EP and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are allocating resources as part of on-going programs for project review and through negotiations with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

For Further Information:
Sue Day
Acting District Director
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Conservation and Protection
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Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
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NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country and provides an early indication of developing problems.

Authority or Background:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of Environmental Protection (C&P). Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Air Quality was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of November, 1987, the network comprised 381 monitoring instruments located at 132 stations in 52 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland
Edward J. Norrena
Acting Regional Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec
G. Mezzetta
Director, Quebec Region
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-1055

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Dr. R. Lane
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8040

British Columbia and Yukon

B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: (604) 666-6805

Headquarters: National Coordination

P.M. Higgins
Director General
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 997-1298

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Maritime provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then relayed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Newfoundland and British Columbia, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:

Headquarters — National Coordination:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)

Regional: Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinators

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
TELEX 019-21565 (EPS DRT)
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (416) 966-5840
Office (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
8th Floor
9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (403) 420-2580
Office (403) 420-2580
TELEX 037-2099 (DOE EPS EDM)
DEX Auto (403) 420-2615

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (604) 666-6100
Office (604) 666-0370 or 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX (604) 666-6281

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to the Environmental Protection (EP) offices in each province. EP bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies, and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 23,000 entries. EP publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See above under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

Headquarters — National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EP bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the Federation's member associations which represent all sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information:
A. Aggarwal
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 953-1660

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP), Atlantic Region.

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. to develop a long term plan in the surveillance of marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources;
5. to satisfy surveillance and monitoring obligations relative to the Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish.

Authority or Background:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish (domestic and exported) and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EP and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of Prince Edward Island and Environmental Protection, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
Environmental Protection provides report preparation, materials and supplies for laboratory work as well as the services of one student. The province provides facilities and on-site advice in addition to the services of one student. Total cost of the project is approximately $10,000 annually, with EP providing approximately 50% of the total.

For Further Information:
Arthur Hiscock
Acting District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7400

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Authority or Background:
In 1981, the federal departments of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and Environment Canada, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill modernization. The modernization programs in each of the three provinces have three major objectives: mill modernization in

general; energy conservation; and pollution control. It is the latter two in which EP is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981, the projected completion date for Newfoundland was 1987. Programs for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are complete. An extension to 1989 has been granted to accommodate the takeover of the Corner Brook Mill.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $21.25 million for Nova Scotia, $41.25 million for New Brunswick (plus $12.25 million under a March 1984 amendment), and $41.33 million for Newfoundland. For both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the federal government has contributed 80% of the appropriation and each province, 20%; in the case of Newfoundland, the federal government has contributed 90% of the appropriation and the province, 10%; for the first $33.33 million. The division is 50-50 for the remaining $8 million. An increase of $5 million, to which the federal government will contribute 90%; and the province 10%, has been requested by the Newfoundland government. No specific portion of the appropriation has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Nova Scotia:
Kenneth G. Hamilton
Acting Director
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-6132

New Brunswick:
John deGonzague
District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
364 Argyle Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1T9
Tel.: (506) 452-3286

Newfoundland:
John Neate
District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3
Tel.: (709) 772-5488

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Regional Director — Ontario (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Ontario and through the rationalization of production.

Authority or Background:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Board of Economic Development Ministers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the province of Ontario signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill facilities improvement. The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which Environmental Protection (EP) is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Subsidiary Agreement signed on May 15, 1979. Termination date of March 31, 1984 with a two-year period to process claims. This program was completed in 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriations under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $60 million from the federal government and $120 million from the province of Ontario. No specific portion of the appropriations has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-1055

SAINT JOHN SULPHUR DEPOSITION STUDY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, ATLANTIC REGION

Administered By:

Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:

To determine the relative impact of local versus long-range sources on acidic deposition levels in the Saint John, New Brunswick area.

Authority or Background:

Clean Air Act

Time Frame:

July 1984 to March 1987

Financing and Operation:

Environmental Protection provided $25,000 in operational funds in each of 1984 and 1985. A further $32,000 was expended in 1986-87. The New Brunswick Department of Environment is operating the network on a day-to-day basis. Environmental Protection, Atlantic Region, also provided technical assistance in designing and setting up the network.

For Further Information:

Joseph H. Kozak
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-6132

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By:

Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:

To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline and including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for co-operation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Emergency Equipment Locator System (NEELS) and the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority or Background:

Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:

Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation:

This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for response activities which it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures which developed during the 1970's. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes co-ordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information:

British Columbia:

Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
3rd Floor
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

Canada:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

PARKS PROGRAM

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority or Background:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Nineteen of the terrestrial regions have representation. A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which three have representation.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Parks authorized by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
La Mauricie	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan
Bruce Peninsula	Ontario
South Moresby*	British Columbia

*A memorandum of Understanding respecting a proposal to establish a national park and a national marine park was signed.

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However, in the case of the Grasslands and Bruce Pensinsula agreements, the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See Table 4.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority or Background:
National Parks Act

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

TABLE 4

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

Province and Project	*Federal Expenditures* *1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*	*1987-88 ($000)*
Newfoundland							
— Gros Morne	127	124	138	400	51.9	12.1	—
Prince Edward Island							
— Land Development Agreement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia							
— Pacific Rim	1,789	1,780	10.3	48.5	—	8.0	9.2
Total	1,916	1,904	148.3	448.5	51.9	20.1	9.2

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other. A similar agreement exists for the Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho National Parks.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie (for Forillon) et de Québec-Mauricie" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See Table 5.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:
Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel: (819) 994-2657

NATIONAL COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities, historical societies and other non-profit groups to assist in the acquisition, restoration and preservation of sites or structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body in such matters.

Authority or Background:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1970, R.S.C., c. 6, 5.3(b); and federal government guidelines for the percentage of federal contribution payments and the terms and conditions for cost-sharing agreements under the Act.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites

			Federal Expenditures		
Agency	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*	*1987-88 ($000)*
Louisbourg	3.0	2.0*	2.0* (+ .5 per call-out)	2.0 (+ charges)	2.0
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	1.5	0.75	.75	—	—
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.3	1.3*	1.3* (+ charges per call-out)	1.3 (+ charges)	1.3 (+ charges)
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	0.9	0.55*	.55* (+ charges per call-out)	.55 (+ charges)	.55 (+ charges)
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	1.3	1.3*	1.6* (+ charges per call-out)	1.6	1.6
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	8.8	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
(Agreement on Forest Fire Protection and Suppression)	—	—	150.0	—	—
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	—	—	—	—
(Cooperative Forest Fire Cooperative Agreement)	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon et de Québec — La Mauricie)	27.4	33.5	30.0	8.5 20.5	10.0 20.0
Total	101.5	104.2	251.5 (+ charges per call-out)	99.25 (+ charges per call-out)	101.25 (+ charges per call-out)

* For response to fire call-out.

Time Frame:

This is the first year of a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from one to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition, restoration and preservation only if title to the property is held or is to be held by the second party. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, Environment Canada may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged, normally by pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Director General
National Historic Parks and Sites
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority or Background:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by the Department of the Environment Act. There are at present three signed agreements: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada—Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada—British Columbia Agreement on the Alexander MacKenzie/Heritage Trail. A four-year agreement, the Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Agreement), expired in 1983-84.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See Table 6.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible for CORTS Agreement:

Director General
National and Historic Parks and Sites
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-1808

Officer Responsible for the other two agreements:

Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority or Background:
A federal government decision in 1983 to establish and maintain the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984 and was re-evaluated in 1987.

TABLE 6

Agreements for Recreation and Conservation (ARC)

	Federal Expenditures				
	1983-84 ($000)	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*	*1987-88 ($000)*
Ontario CORTS Agreement	11.0	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Red River Corridor Agreement	1,243.7	1,300.0	151.2	139.6	597.2
British Columbia Alexander MacKenzie/ Heritage Trail	167.0	101.2	12.0	8.0	—
Total	1,421.7	1,401.2	163.2	147.6	597.2

Financing and Operation:

Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

- Parks assumes the cost of staffing and operating a Secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
- Parks also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;
- At its discretion Parks provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
- The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development and operation contemplated in the management plan.

Payments:

See Table 7. Parks' annual operating costs in subsequent years are anticipated to remain at about the 1987-88 level of $220,200.

TABLE 7

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures				
	1983-84 ($)	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*1986-87 ($)*	*1987-88 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	17,500	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	19,000	21,400
New Brunswick	16,500	34,000	11,000	2,500	4,100
Quebec	—	—	—	—	19,800
Ontario	—	22,908	37,000	28,200	9,700
Manitoba	—	—	25,000	—	21,600
Saskatchewan	—	25,000	28,000	5,000	—
Northwest Territories	25,000	10,956	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	10,000	10,000	3,400
Sub-Total	41,500	92,864	111,000	82,200	80,000
Additional monies divided more or less equally among the 10 voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board (covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the Board)	135,900	129,800	76,500	124,200	140,200
Total	177,400	222,664	187,500	206,400	220,200

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2657

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS JURISDICTION

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in Table 8.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officers Responsible:

Director General
Ontario Region
Parks
Environment Canada
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3

Director General
Quebec Region
Parks
Environment Canada
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Haute-Ville, Quebec
G1R 4V7

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To manage beavers jointly in those areas where park animals have deleterious effects on adjacent private lands.

Authority or Background:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which was implemented in 1981 for a period of five years. Following this term, it was agreed to extend the agreement from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Payments:
$60,000 annually to be cost-shared equally between the Province of Manitoba and Environment Canada, Parks.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

TABLE 8

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1983-84 ($)	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*	*Expenditures 1986-87 ($)*
Ontario	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,615,000	1,325,000	60,000	—

Officer Responsible:
Director General
Parks
Prairie and Northern Region
Environment Canada
Confederation Building, 4th Floor
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1B4

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To provide for maintenance of certain highways in national Parks in the Province of British Columbia.

Authority or Background:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
These are continuing agreements. The agreement for Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks was implemented in 1963. The agreement for Pacific Rim National Park has implemented in 1974, and revised in 1985 for a five-year period.

Financing and Operation:
This is a continuing program. The agreement for Mt. Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks constitutes an exchange of responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments. No charges are levied by either party. The agreement for Pacific Rim costs the federal government approximately $9,000 to $11,000 per year.

TABLE 9

Agreements with Provinces for Road Maintenance

Province and Project	*Federal Expenditures 1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*	*1987-88 ($000)*
British Columbia			
— Pacific Rim	8.3	11.0	12.0
— Mount Revelstoke/Glacier	—	—	—
Total	8.3	11.0	12.0

Payments:
See Table 9.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:
Director General
Parks
Western Region
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 2989
Postal Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8

AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Two agreements are in place with the Regional District of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill for a term of five years (commencing 1983) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park. The other covers use of the sewage system for a term of 25 years (commencing 1976) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park.

Authority or Background:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to twenty-five years.

Financing and Operation:
These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

Payments:
See Table 10.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Western Region
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Environment Canada
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Postal Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8

TABLE 10

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal

	Federal Expenditures	
Province and Project	***1986-87 ($000)***	***1987-88 ($000)***
British Columbia		
Kootenay — Refuse Disposal	5.8	6.5
— Sewage Disposal	9.5	12.0
Total	15.3	18.5

External Affairs Canada

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for External Affairs Canada, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of External Affairs Canada is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 papers entitled Federalism and International Relations, and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.

On January 5, 1982, External Affairs Canada became responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion — formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with Department of Finance Canada in tariff issues. The transfer brought the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation to External Affairs Canada.

In general, External Affairs Canada is a coordinating department. Because of this, only a few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Division, External Affairs Canada and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority or Background:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971) and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Quebec Department of International Relations is seconded to External Affairs Canada to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
The employee's salary is paid by the Department of International Relations of Quebec. Allowances, moving and housing expenses are paid by External Affairs Canada.

For Further Information:
Director
Personnel Division
External Affairs Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
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Senior Adviser for
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:
Director, Africa
Department of International Relations
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of External Affairs Canada and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To coordinate, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits to the provinces of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

Authority or Background:
Under the general responsibility of External Affairs Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the cooperation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
External Affairs Canada is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned — with the embassy or consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send an advance to External Affairs Canada to cover costs.

For Further Information:
Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations

Purpose:
To transmit to the provinces information gathered by External Affairs Canada, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Much of this material is economic in nature but also includes information on energy, the environment and natural resources.

Authority or Background:
Under the general responsibility of External Affairs Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame:
A set of documents is dispatched regularly to the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of these exchanges are borne by External Affairs Canada. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments:
Not applicable

For Further Information:
Office of the Senior Adviser
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Tel.: (613) 996-1025

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of External Affairs Canada and the Municipal Grants Division of Public Works Canada.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact that certain property of diplomatic, consular and international organizations are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption, the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery, offices, or official residence of the head of mission.

Authority or Background:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any Headquarters Agreement with an international organization.

External Affairs Canada receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. Public Works Canada appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by External Affairs Canada.

For Further Information:
Director
Legal Advisory Division
External Affairs Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-6296

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
External Affairs Canada, Office of the Federal Coordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority or Background:
Government decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have the status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 34.37% of the Agency's budget, 31.13% of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94% by the Quebec government and 0.29% by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1986-1987 amounted to $5.7 million.

For Further Information:
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Director
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Relations
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G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 643-3075

New Brunswick:
Director
Intergovernmental Cooperation
Secretariat to the Cabinet
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
External Affairs Canada, Office of the Federal Coordinator for la Francophonie and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the standing technical secretariats of these ministers' conferences.

Authority or Background:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs); while the provinces primarily send experts and provide some financial support.

Payments:
Canada assumes 26% of the two secretariats' operating budgets. The Government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1986-1987 was approximately $48,000.

In 1986-87, CIDA set aside near $800,000 for this program.

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Francophone and Commonwealth Institutions Branch
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Quebec
Pierre Lamoureux
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Relations
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
External Affairs Canada
Office of the Federal Coordinator for la Francophonie

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority or Background:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1986-1987, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information:
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Quebec
Pierre Lamoureux
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Relations
Quebec, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 643-3075

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By:
External Affairs Canada, Academic Relations, in consultation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose:
To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI); of UNESCO; of the Commonwealth, and of the Council of Europe.

Authority or Background:
Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC.

Time Frame:
Renewable annually.

Financing and Operation:

The grant, presently in the amount of $70,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations from the provinces.

For Further Information:

Director
Academic Relations
External Affairs Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Department of Finance Canada

Department of Finance Canada provides advice to the Minister of Finance on fiscal and economic matters. The department determines the government's annual fiscal plan, involving both projected revenues and expenditures. Major changes in taxation or government spending are usually announced by the Minister in a budget.

The department also assesses the impact on the Canadian economy of various government programs and policies, and ensures that all federal social and economic programs contribute to sustained and balanced economic growth.

More broadly, the department is concerned with the performance of the Canadian economy. Finance is vitally concerned with trade and monetary affairs and other international forces bearing on Canada's domestic economy.

These general responsibilities are divided among the various branches of the department as follows:

The Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis Branch is responsible for the analysis and evaluation of the overall economic situation in Canada and the United States, the government's fiscal position, and fiscal policy. These responsibilities are carried out through three divisions: Fiscal Policy, Economic Analysis and Forecasting, and Special Projects and Policy Analysis.

The Tax Policy and Legislation Branch is responsible for all matters relating to federal taxation. The branch analyses and makes recommendations relating to tax policy, and is responsible for maintaining a tax system that raises revenues and effectively targets incentives to meet the government's goals. The branch's work is performed by four divisions: Tax Analysis and Commodity Tax, Tax Counsel, Corporate and Resource Tax Analysis, and Legislation.

The Economic Development Policy Branch is responsible for providing advice to the Minister on specific economic policies and programs. It provides briefing material on matters coming before the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Regional Development. The principal areas of concern include resources, industry, science and technology, regional development, transportation, and communications. With the Financial Sector Policy Branch, the Economic Development Policy Branch also formulates policies on government loans, investment, and guarantees; and advises the Minister on Crown corporations. The Branch has three units: the Economic Development and Energy and Resource Policy divisions and the Crown Corporations Directorate.

The Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch is responsible for providing policy advice to the Minister on matters relating to federal-provincial financial relations and social policy. The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers major transfer programs such as equalization and Established Programs Financing, as well as the tax collection agreements; it also provides advice on all matters pertaining to federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. The Social Policy Division provides advice on policy development and expenditure management related to matters such as income security, pensions, employment, immigration, culture, aboriginals, health and welfare, veterans, education, multiculturalism and housing — including all matters that come before the Cabinet Committee on Social Development.

The International Trade and Finance Branch is composed of three divisions. The Tariffs Division advises the Minister on Canada's tariff policy and related legislation, and participates in bilateral and multilateral negotiations with Canada's trading partners. The International Economic Relations Division participates in the formulation of Canada's trade policy, and provides advice on investment, trade and commercial policy issues. The International Finance and Development Division is involved in the Export Development Corporation (EDC), the World Bank, and the multilateral development banks. A section in the branch co-ordinates Canada's relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the department's participation in the work of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The Financial Sector Policy Branch is composed of three divisions: Financial Institutions and Markets, Financial Analysis, and Debt Management. The Branch is responsible for policy analysis and advice with respect to the financial sector, including the management of the federal government's borrowing program; monetary and exchange rate policy; and policies affecting the functioning of Canadian financial markets and institutions.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions is required by Parliament to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the Quebec Savings Act — to ensure that federal legislation is being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position. Another section handles the responsibilities formerly under the Department of Insurance. The Superintendent reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance also reports to Parliament on the activities of several government agencies including the Canadian Import Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Tariff Board.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements: An Overview

The evolution of the fiscal relationship between the federal government and provincial governments has been an integral part of Canada's development as a nation and as a federation.

An important part of this relationship is the provision by the federal government of fiscal transfers to the provinces to meet important national social and economic objectives. (See table, page viii)

Major cash and tax transfers to provinces now amount to over $30 billion, with the cash transfers constituting about 20% of federal budgetary expenditure. Ninety percent of this support is accounted for by three major transfers. The Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements provide equal per capita support to all provinces in respect of their health and post-secondary education programs. The Canada Assistance Plan provides support to all provinces for social welfare assistance. The Fiscal Equalization Program provides special additional assistance to the lower income provinces.

The federal and provincial governments have also developed arrangements to facilitate joint occupancy of the income tax fields, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income tax; and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income tax.

Most, but not all, fiscal arrangement programs are authorized by Parliament in a single federal statute known simply as the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

The following pages describe the main components of the fiscal arrangements administered by Department of Finance Canada.

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ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Canada;

Health Services and Promotion Branch; Health and Welfare Canada; and

Education Support Branch; Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose:

The purpose of the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangement is to provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the areas of insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education in a manner that will increase provincial fiscal flexibility and maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of these programs.

Authority or Background:

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, and Regulations.

Time Frame:

The Established Programs Financing arrangement has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation:

Established Programs Financing is the principal means of federal financial assistance to provinces and territories in the areas of health and higher education. While there are other federal programs of direct support to the health and post-secondary education sectors, and other transfers to provinces related to the provision of these services, EPF is by far the largest program of federal support.

Under EPF, federal financial assistance is provided in the form of a "block fund" which provinces and territories can allocate to health and post-secondary education.

EPF transfers are equal per capita, ensuring that all provinces receive the same level of assistance. They are not linked to how much provinces spend, nor based on any fixed or prescribed "share" of provincial costs.

Each province's total block fund entitlement is equal to the national average per capita federal contribution for hospital insurance, medical care, post-secondary education and extended health care services in the base year (1975-76, except 1977-78 for extended health care services), escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of that province. The post-secondary education portion of the entitlement was escalated by 6% and 5% respectively in 1983-84 and 1984-85. Because of the need for fiscal restraint, starting in 1986-87 the rate of growth of EPF was reduced by two percentage points.

EPF takes the form of cash and tax points. The EPF tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal income tax points and one corporate income tax point. It is equalized under the equalization program and grows with the yield of basic federal tax and corporate taxable income. In addition, Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points under the contracting-out arrangements.

The cash payment to any province is the difference between the province's total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Certain broad conditions — which relate to accessibility, universality, portability, comprehensiveness and public administration — must be met by provinces in order to receive the full federal health contribution under EPF. These principles have been present since the start of national medicare and were reinforced and clarified in 1984 by the Canada Health Act.

The Minister of Finance is responsible to Parliament for determining the amount of the Established Programs Financing transfer under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. The Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State of Canada make cash payments to the provinces. The Health Minister ensures that provincial health systems are consistent with the Canada Health Act. The Secretary of State of Canada is required to report annually to Parliament on federal support for post-secondary education.

Payments:
Table 1 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing transfers for 1986-87 and 1987-88.

For Further Information:
Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5
Tel.: (613) 996-1432

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered by:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to reduce the financial disparities between provinces by augmenting the revenues of the governmnents of the less-wealthy provinces. Federal equalization payments enable these provinces to provide public services without imposing unreasonably high levels of taxation. The federal government has provided equalization in some form continuously since 1957. In 1982, 25 years after the program began, the commitment to the principle of equalization was entrenched in the Canadian constitution:

"Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to the principle of making equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation".

TABLE 1

Federal Transfers to the Provinces and Territories under the
Established Programs Financing (EPF) Arrangements
1986-87 and 1987-88
($ millions)

Province/Territory	*1986-87* *Cash*	*Tax*	*Total*	*1987-88* *Cash*	*Tax*	*Total*
Newfoundland	225.7	149.5	375.2	235.4	158.3	393.7
Prince Edward Island	50.3	33.3	83.6	52.7	35.5	88.2
Nova Scotia	346.8	229.7	576.5	364.1	244.8	608.9
New Brunswick	282.2	186.8	469.0	295.1	198.4	493.5
Quebec	1,833.8	2,484.1	4,317.9	1,900.9	2,666.3	4,567.2
Ontario	3,189.4	2,827.3	6,016.7	3,423.7	2,998.7	6,422.4
Manitoba	425.5	281.7	707.2	447.0	300.5	747.5
Saskatchewan	401.2	265.7	666.9	420.0	282.4	702.4
Alberta	896.4	671.8	1,568.2	858.9	790.1	1,649.0
British Columbia	1,166.5	741.0	1,907.5	1,222.0	804.9	2,026.9
Northwest Territories	20.6	13.9	34.5	20.3	15.5	35.8
Yukon	8.5	7.0	15.5	10.0	6.9	16.9
Total	8,846.9	7,891.8	16,738.7	9,250.1	8,502.3	17,752.4

Estimates as of March 1988.
Refer to the description of Contracting-out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

Authority or Background:

Part 1 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, and Regulations.

Financing and Operation:

Determination of Eligibility and Entitlements

In general terms, the equalization program involves measuring and comparing the ability of provinces to raise revenues. These comparisons establish that some provinces are relatively less able than others to finance public services out of their own sources, i.e. the taxes which they levy. The equalization formula, which is defined in the Act and by regulation, details the basis of these comparisons.

The formula enables the federal government to determine which provinces qualify for equalization and the amount of their entitlement. This is done, each year, by estimating and then comparing the amount of revenues per capita that each province could derive by levying a comprehensive and standardized tax system.

The tax system used to compare provinces is comprehensive because it includes virtually all taxes and charges that provinces levy. It is standardized because each tax is assumed to be levied in each province on the basis of a uniform structure and tax rate. The tax rate used is the average of the tax rates that are levied in all provinces. The only measured difference between provinces therefore is in the productivity of their tax bases. Since some provinces have richer tax bases than others, the total per capita yield of this standardized tax system, may be expected to vary substantially.

Any province which has a total per capita yield from this standardized tax system which is below the total per capita yield in five middle rich provinces (known as the standard provinces), is entitled to an equalization payment. This payment equals the province's per capita shortfall from the standard multiplied by its population.

Since the equalization standard is the same for all provinces, the provinces that qualify for equalization in a fiscal year are all raised to an exactly equal per capita level of revenue-raising capacity. Hence, they are said to be equalized.

The taxes and quasi-taxes that are taken into account in the comprehensive provincial tax system include personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licenses, alcoholic beverage revenues, tobacco taxes, lottery revenues, health insurance premiums, payroll taxes, property taxes (including those levied by local governments), and a wide variety of special levies on natural resources (such as royalties on oil, gas, and potash; stumpage fees; and rentals from water power sites used for generating electricity).

The standard provinces consist of Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba. They therefore exclude the province with the highest per capita revenue-raising capacity (Alberta), and four provinces with the lowest per capita revenue raising capacity (the Atlantic provinces). Each of the two excluded groups has roughly 9% of the total population of the 10 provinces.

Formula Constraints

There are two constraints which may apply to equalization entitlements as determined by the formula described above. First, a ceiling on equalization payments for 1988-89 and subsequent years provides that total entitlements of all provinces may not grow more rapidly from a 1987-88 base than the growth of the gross national product (GNP). The latter is calculated over the same period of time except that it is done on the basis of the corresponding calendar year. There was a similar ceiling in effect during the previous fiscal period, 1982-87.

Second, a floor protects each individual province against a year-over-year reduction of its total equalization entitlement by more than 5%, 10% or 15% — with the applicable percentage depending upon the province's level of revenue-raising capacity. At the present time, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are likely to be protected against more than a 5% decline; New Brunswick against more than a 10% decline; and Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia against more than a 15% decline. There was a similar floor in effect during the previous fiscal period, 1982-87.

Time Frame:

Equalization is an annual program but may be regarded as a permanent undertaking given that its underlying principle is set out in the Constitution. However, the legislation authorizing the program has traditionally run for a fixed period of five years. The present program will expire March 31, 1992. The periodic expiry of the program has given the federal government an opportunity to review it, in consultation with the provinces, and make changes as necessary.

Funding:

Equalization is funded entirely by the federal government from its general revenues.

Payments:

Payments to provinces have been free of any conditions since the program began in 1957-58.

Six provinces have qualified for equalization each year since 1967-68, when the equalization program was enlarged to take account of a comprehensive range of provincial revenues. These are: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. Saskatchewan has qualified in all but six years (1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1985-86 inclusive).

Table 2 shows the latest interim entitlements of provinces for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

Province	*Total (\$ millions)* 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	*Per capita (\$)* 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Newfoundland	653	678	782	1,143	1,194	1,414
Prince Edward Island	134	138	153	1,064	1,092	1,327
Nova Scotia	596	625	703	685	716	846
New Brunswick	604	640	710	850	900	1,053
Quebec	2,728	2,828	3,066	419	432	474
Manitoba	427	478	578	402	447	500
Saskatchewan	—	292	251	—	289	203
Total	5,142	5,679	6,243	522	521	577

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CENSUS-RELATED OFFSET PAYMENTS

Part IX of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, and Regulations authorize a separate program of payments to provinces by the Minister of Finance to forgive recoveries of equalization overpayments under certain circumstances. These payments may be made where there are recoveries of interim payments of fiscal equalization made to provinces under Part I of the Act for the 1985-86 and 1986-87 fiscal years as a result of the substitution of population data based upon the 1986 census for pre-census data.

The amount of the forgiveness and therefore of the payment under this program to any province is reduced to the extent that there are offsetting underpayments to that province for 1985-86 and 1986-87 in respect of data changes other than population. All data changes are determined with reference to official interim estimates for 1985-86 and 1986-87 made in March 1987 — the last estimates made before the 1986 census results were released.

The purpose of the payments is to protect equalization-receiving provinces from recoveries of equalization which in some instances were quite sizeable and could not in any case have been foreseen prior to the census.

The amount of the forgiveness will not be established until March 1989 when the final entitlements for 1986-87 are determined. As of March 31, 1988, an interim amount of $137 million has been paid. Of this Newfoundland received $35 million; Prince Edward Island, $2 million; Nova Scotia, $15 million; New Brunswick, $5 million; and Québec, $80 million.

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Revenue Canada, Taxation

Purpose:

To provide income tax collection and related services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes and generally administering provincial income tax acts. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority or Background:

Part III of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, and Regulations.

Time Frame:

The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

The agreements provide for the arrangements described below to proceed until notice is given by either the federal government or the province.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are undertaken as necessary between federal and provincial ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:

Agreements authorized under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act allow the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories and give responsibility for administration of provincial legislation to the Minister of National Revenue. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. Under agreements, the federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

In order to maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs, is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:

The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of tax assessed by Revenue Canada, Taxation in accordance with provincial law. Payments are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance Canada. The federal government acts only as an intermediary, so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments under this arrangement. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate assessment information becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when final data become available.

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FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to any provincial government faced with a year-over-year decline in its revenues due to a sudden downturn in its economy.

Authority or Background:

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, and Regulations.

Time Frame:

Fiscal Stabilization was introduced in its present general form in 1967. It has no expiry date; but, like other programs under the Fiscal Arrangements Act, it has traditionally been re-examined in consultation with provinces every five years, and the legislation amended as required. The program was last reviewed and modified effective April 1, 1987.

Financing and Operation:

1. Application by a Province for Stabilization

Any province which believes it qualifies for stabilization must submit a claim for a stabilization payment to the federal Minister of Finance not later than 18 months following the end of the fiscal year for which the claim applies.

2. Assessment of Provincial Application

In order to determine whether a province qualifies to receive stabilization, and the amount of stabilization the province is entitled to receive, the province's application is assessed by Department of Finance Canada. This entails a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the province's revenues for both the year to which the application applies and the immediately previous year.

In general, any province whose total revenues subject to stabilization, measured on the basis of constant tax rates and structure, decline from one year to the next is eligible for a stabilization payment equal to the amount of the decline. Actual provincial revenues are therefore adjusted to eliminate the effect of provincial tax changes.

Provincial revenues subject to stabilization include those raised by the province from various kinds of taxes and fees plus any amounts the province is entitled to receive under the Fiscal Equalization Program and Established Programs Financing. Although preliminary estimates of these revenues may suggest that a province is likely to qualify, more accurate estimates are required before the amount of stabilization can be determined.

Resource revenues are more volatile than other sources of revenue, and provinces take this into account in their fiscal planning. Accordingly, these revenues are not stabilized to the same degree. A resource revenue threshold provides that stabilization is paid in respect of resource revenues only to the extent that their year-to-year decline exceeds 50%.

Payments:
The 1982 economic recession resulted in the first stabilization payment since the program's introduction in its comprehensive form in 1967-68. A payment of $174.4 million was made to British Columbia as a result of a downturn in its revenues between 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Beginning in 1987-88, stabilization took the form of a grant in respect of any decline in revenues up to $60 per capita. Any additional entitlement takes the form of an interest-free loan repayable over a five-year period.

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of a tax year. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to basic federal tax. As a result, any policy change that alters basic federal tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses exceeding a threshold amount as a result of federal policy changes introduced after the beginning of a taxation year.

Authority or Background:
Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective up to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee applies to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. A province is eligible for a revenue guarantee payment if the net result of all these tax changes is to reduce the province's personal income tax revenue by more than 1% of its basic federal tax in the province. The payment would compensate the province for that part of the reduction over the 1% threshold. A province would not be eligible for a guarantee payment if it introduced amendments to its Act that are intended to offset the financial effect on its revenue of the federal tax changes. The Province of Quebec has its own personal income tax system and is not directly affected by federal tax changes; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes similar tax changes to its system in the same year, it becomes eligible for a guarantee payment.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, only one payment has been made, amounting to $4.3 million. This was an interim payment to Saskatchewan in respect of the 1985 taxation year.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or attributable to the distribution to the public of gas.

Authority or Background:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95% of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or to the distribution to the public of gas.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, Taxation, Department of Finance Canada makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments made when information on actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See Table 3.

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TABLE 3

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($ millions)

Province/Territory	*1985-86 Expenditures*	*1986-87 Expenditures*	*1987-88 Estimates*
Newfoundland	11.2	11.6	9.8
Prince Edward Island	4.1	4.0	3.3
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	4.6	4.0	– 2.0
Ontario	55.7	13.5	89.9
Manitoba	4.6	4.0	5.2
Saskatchewan	—	0.1	0.3
Alberta	216.0	220.0	223.1
British Columbia	2.7	—	10.0
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.1	0.3
Yukon	0.1	0.6	0.7
Total	299.1	257.9	340.6

CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:
The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting-out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960s.

Authority or Background:
Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964; and the Income Tax Act.

Time Frame:
The contracting-out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the contracting-out arrangements, in Quebec a federal taxpayer's basic federal tax is reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows: 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing; five points for Special Welfare; and three points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Insured Health Services and Post-Secondary Education.

The five points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan, as well as for three other smaller programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and five points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is provided in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

The value of the three points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the three point abatement is provided in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is provided in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting-out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces. Quebec is neither better nor worse off financially as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

Table 4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting out for 1987-88.

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TABLE 4

Program and Form of Contracting-Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1987-88
Established Programs Financing	
Tax Abatement (8.5 tax points)	830.0
Special Welfare	
Tax Abatement (5.0 tax points)	480.2
Youth Allowances Recovery	
Tax Abatement (3.0 tax points)	288.1

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining Confederation.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority or Background:
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes: the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act; the Provincial Subsidies Act; and the Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies dates from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the Government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

There are four types of payments:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by Department of Finance Canada according to statutory formulas. The first two types of payments listed above grow with provincial population, according to official census data.

Payments to provinces are made twice each year according to a fixed schedule.

Payments:
See Table 5.

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TABLE 5

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
($ millions)

Province	*1987-88*
Newfoundland	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8
Quebec	4.7
Ontario	6.1
Manitoba	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2
Alberta	3.6
British Columbia	2.5
Total	35.8

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Financial Services Division, Administration Branch.

Purpose:
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP).

Authority or Background:
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame:
The first loans were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities matured in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:
The Canada Pension Plan provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month, Health and Welfare Canada determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available to loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding 10 years from residents of each province. Loans are available within the first 10 days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of 20 years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Since January 1987, the territories have been eligible to receive funds from the CPP Investment Fund.

Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada, as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of 20 years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down, and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

See Table 6.

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TABLE 6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
($ millions)

Province/Territory	*Total to March 31, 1987*	*Fiscal year 1987-88*	*Total to March 31, 1988*
Newfoundland	680.5	43.8	724.3
Prince Edward Island	142.2	10.0	152.2
Nova Scotia	1,279.7	81.5	1,361.2
New Brunswick	940.7	62.4	1,003.1
Quebec	122.6	5.2	127.8
Ontario	16,198.5	431.0	16,629.5
Manitoba	1,834.6	90.0	1,924.6
Saskatchewan	1,486.3	88.3	1,574.6
Alberta	3,784.2	298.6	4,082.8
British Columbia	4,577.6	327.9	4,905.5
Canada	1,797.4	700.0	2,497.4
Yukon	0.6	3.2	3.8
Total	32,844.9	2,141.9	34,986.8
Average Interest Rate	10.73%	9.77%	10.67%

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ORIGIN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the Constitution Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the Constitution Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. However, in the Atlantic area (except Quebec), and in the territories, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the coordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The organizational structure of the Department is such that operations are grouped by sector to ensure that they are directed as "national" programs with clear and effective linkages to government priorities.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is organized to deliver the following distinct program elements or sectors:

- Science — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of biological sciences, physical and chemical sciences and hydrography;
- Atlantic Fisheries — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management and resource and industry development;
- Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management and resource and industry development;
- International — directed by an assistant deputy minister and comprising the advancement of Canada's international fisheries, trade and conservation interests;
- Policy and Program Planning — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of strategic planning and policy development and economic and commercial analysis; and
- Corporate and Regulatory Management — directed by a senior assistant deputy minister and composed of support and administrative functions, the management of capital assets, fisheries regulations and enforcement policy development, and fish and fish product inspection functions.

The Department's programs are delivered by six Fisheries and Oceans regions each headed by a regional director general responsible for all departmental programs within the region. These regions are:

- Newfoundland, headquartered in St. John's, Newfoundland;
- Scotia-Fundy, headquartered in Halifax/Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
- Gulf, headquartered in Moncton, New Brunswick;
- Quebec, headquartered in Quebec City, Quebec;
- Central and Arctic, headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba; and
- Pacific, headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs are directed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefit to Canada from the use of fisheries and other aquatic living resources of coastal and inland waters and at maintaining and conserving these resources and the aquatic environment in a healthy, productive state.

Specific programs are carried out by the Department in all regions to ensure: the conservation, protection and development of fisheries resources; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products and the assistance to fishermen and the industry in the development of new products and more effective harvesting and production. Programs are also carried out to develop information on the role and management of sport fishing in Canada.

Programs of fisheries research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from research stations located in coastal and inland areas. The scope of fisheries research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution and migrations of economically valuable fish, marine mammals and shellfish, the forecasting of fish stock abundance, the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and freshwater, the study of relationships between species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analysis to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use.

Support is given in various ways to strengthen the fishing industry's capabilities to market and promote the sale of fish products and obtain the most favourable prices. Long-range and strategic planning is also carried out in order to provide the orderly economic development of the industry. The Department is further involved with the collection, analysis and distribution of all kinds of statistics relating to fish catches, production and trade.

Various services and support programs for commercial fishermen are also carried out, including the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan and the administration of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Program.

The Department is actively involved in negotiating agreements or treaties with foreign countries concerning fishing rights or trade arrangements.

OCEAN SCIENCE AND SURVEYS (OSS)

OSS is composed of two major operational elements: the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) and Oceanographic Science.

The CHS is responsible for gathering and publishing bathymetric data and marine navigation information of Canada's navigable waters and adjacent international waters. This information is essential for the safe, orderly and efficient conduct of commercial, recreational and defence shipping. This service also has the operational responsibility for integrated geophysical/hydrographic surveys of the continental margin and inland seas. Such surveys are essential to obtain a comprehensive description of the extent of the submerged continental land mass and for the control, management and development of mineral and petroleum resources in these areas.

Oceanography is defined as the science related to the marine system, its resources, ecology and processes. The oceanographic programs of OSS are focused mainly on long term studies of physical, chemical and biological marine resources. These programs, therefore, include a substantial proportion of the entire field of marine ecology and thus, complement those Fisheries management programs which are directed towards understanding the ecology of economic, or potentially economic marine species.

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Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Prince Edward Island 14-10
Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement 14-11
Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador 14-12

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority or Background:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants. Construction is performed by Public Works Canada.

For Further Information:
M.A. Godin
Acting Director
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-3012

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with Canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority or Background:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance with the exception of the Province of Quebec, for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
John Emberley
Director General
Inspection Services Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 990-0144

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority or Background:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

E. Dunne
Director General
Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:

Salmonid Enhancement Program, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose:

To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. increase national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. improve and increase recreational opportunities.

Authority or Background:

Government approval in 1977, 1983 and 1987.

Time Frame:

Phase I of a two phase program, started in August 1977 and lasted seven years. In 1983, the government approved a two-year transitional phase during 1984-85 and 1985-86. In 1987, the government approved federal funding to stabilize the program at the level of approximately $40 million per year.

Financing and Operation:

A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the federal government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million; starting in 1979-80.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government organizations. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

A Subsidiary Agreement with respect to transfers of land was signed in June, 1981.

The Phase I agreement was amended in June, 1984 to cover activities during the two-year transition phase. It is anticipated that a revised federal-provincial agreement will be signed in 1988.

Payments:

The Province of British Columbia conducts certain activities for the federal government under contract.

For Further Information:

Harold Swan
Director
Resources Enhancement Branch
Salmonid Enhancement Program
Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

Area Director, Prince Edward Island, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Charlottetown.

Purpose:

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the Province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

— the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development.

— the enhancement of the fishing industry in the Province by the implementation of a fisheries development plan.

— the coordination of fisheries development activities to achieve maximum benefit to the industry.

— the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1984-2020 of June 12, 1984.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect June 13, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

A Management Committee consisting of 4 members is responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the review of project descriptions;
- the preparation of reports on progress achieved under the Agreement;
- the consideration of a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission;
- the development of public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and the province.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $7.5 million for Canada and $2.5 million for Prince Edward Island. (See Table 1.)

For Further Information:

Area Director
Prince Edward Island
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

TABLE 1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Prince Edward Island Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989 ($ millions)

FEDERAL COMPONENTS	
Resource Development	2.0
Harvesting	2.0
Infrastructure	2.0
Pilot Projects, Industrial Development	.5
Implementation, Evaluation, Information	1.0
Total	7.5
PROVINCIAL COMPONENTS	
Extention	.650
Production/Marketing	.250
Processing	.650
Aquaculture Development	.150
Financial Incentives	.800
Total	2.500

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose:

Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement provides for:

- the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs which sustain measures to promote the development of the fisheries sector;
- support, including financial assistance, not available under other existing government programs;
- the enhancement of the fishing industry in New Brunswick by implementing a fisheries development plan;
- the coordination of fisheries development activities of the two levels of government to achieve maximum benefit for the industry;
- the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the province.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1984-6-2564 of July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect August 27, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a Management Committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budget cycle of each of the parties and the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the preparation, and submission of annual reports on progress achieved;
- the consideration of a human resource plan in respect of projects where significant human resource implications have been identified;
- the development and maintenance of suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information sub-committee will advise and recommend to the Management Committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the Agreement will not exceed $25 million for Canada and $20 million for New Brunswick of which $10 million are loan funds. (See Table 2.)

For Further Information:

Eugene Niles
Director General
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
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Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose:

The principal purpose of this Agreement is to establish the framework for implementation of various programs in order to:

- enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
- to improve the efficiency of the fishing and fish processing industry;
- to further develop products and markets and to enhance the fisheries resource base;
- to strengthen the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy;
- to establish mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the province.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1984-3477 of October 26, 1984.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect October 26, 1984 and will terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

A Management Committee including two co-chairmen, one appointed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be, inter alia:

- to approve procedures in respect of its own management practices;
- to approve guidelines for funding under the Agreement;
- to prepare budgets and financial statements, to identify projects for funding and to submit progress reports, for the purpose of informing Ministers;
- to ensure the preparation and to approve a communication strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public and to encourage public awareness of the activities of both governments under the Agreement.

TABLE 2

Summary of Costs for the Canada — New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Contributions*	*Provincial Loans and Contributions*	*Total Loans and Contributions*
A. Resource Development	3,500,000	3,500,000*	7,000,000*
B. Harvesting	5,400,000	8,000,000*	13,400,000*
C. Fishery Adjustment	5,500,000	5,500,000	11,000,000
D. Infrastructure	6,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
E. Processing and Product Diversification	2,100,000	400,000	2,500,000
F. Native Fishery Development	500,000	—	500,000
G. Research, Program Management Operation, Training and Information	2,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000
Total	25,000,000	20,000,000*	45,000,000

* The provincial program includes $10 million in loans; $2 million for Resource Development and $8 million for Harvesting.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $35 million for Canada and $15 million for Nova Scotia. (See Table 3.)

For Further Information:

J.E. Haché
Director General
Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
1649 Hollis Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1V8
Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose:

To facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and coordination in the planning and application of fishery resource management policies and programs in order to:

(a) avoid duplication of effort;
(b) achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource;
(c) reduce magnitude and frequency of resource use conflicts.

Authority or Background:

Section 3 of the Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. F — 21 — Provincial Order in Council OIC 1230 — July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect February 20, 1985 and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:

Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia will be established on the basis of the nature of the matters included in subsidiary agreements, the federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in respect of those matters and such other considerations as may be agreed. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the legislature of the province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

A Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the Agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this Agreement.

For Further Information:

Pat Chamut
Director General
Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose:

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

- "one-stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
- federal-provincial cooperation to promote orderly development of the industry.

TABLE 3

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Nova Scotia
Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Share*	*Provincial Share*	*Total Costs 5-Years*
Quality Enhancement	21.0	1.5	22.5
Efficiency Improvement	10.5	6.0	16.5
Market Development	0.5	2.0	2.5
Resource Enhancement	1.5	5.0	6.5
Public Information, Evaluation and Administration	1.5	0.5	2.0
Total	35.0	15.0	50.0

Authority or Background:
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame:
The agreement took effect March 25, 1986 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation:
The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia, a Coordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee will:

- provide coordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry;
- develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia;
- provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry; and
- conduct annual reviews and hold a public meeting annually to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information:
J.E. Haché
Director General
Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
1649 Hollis Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1V8
Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that within the national framework, cooperative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority or Background:
The Fisheries Act, RSC 1970, F—14.

Time Frame:
The agreement took effect January 8, 1987 and continues thereafter until terminated or one year's written notice from either party to the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Alberta will establish a Committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The Committee shall meet at least once a year to:

- develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to Ministers;
- evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to Ministers;
- submit recommendations and reports annually to Ministers concerning the implementation of the Agreement;
- establish committees and sub-committees as required, to achieve the purposes of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Paul Sutherland
Director General
Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND QUEBEC

Administered By:
Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec.

Purpose:
To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

- "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Quebec; and
- federal-provincial cooperation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background:
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

For Quebec: Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif, R.S.Q., C M-30.

Time Frame:
The agreement took effect June 11, 1987 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation:
The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Quebec, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The committee shall:

- plan the consultation with various organizations on the preparation of an aquaculture plan for the banks and beds of waters in the public domain;
- ensure the co-ordination of research and development activities and technical assistance;
- ensure that procedures are set up for distributing information on licence applications and for monitoring aquaculture enterprises;
- determine the type of statistics to be collected from the industry; and
- facilitate the exchange of information on commercial aquaculture, and ensure liaison in this regard among the agencies of the two orders of government.

For Further Information:
D. Martin
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
901 Cap Diamant
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec.

Purpose:
Under the umbrella of an Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement will serve to:

a) intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;

b) consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and income so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;

c) facilitate consultation on and coordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both levels of governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council PC 1987-6/955 or May 7, 1987.

Time Frame:
This Agreement took effect July 11, 1987 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Quebec have appointed a Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two governments who will be responsible for administering and managing this agreement, including:

- approving of all procedures employed during its meetings;
- the general administration of the programs involving the design and implementation of all procedures to facilitate this administration;
- making recommendations;
- approving terms and conditions of implementation of projects.

The Management committee shall establish a secretariat, which will assist the committee in administering the ongoing activities of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the Agreement will not exceed $17.5 million for Canada and $17.5 million for Quebec.

See Table 4.

For Further Information:

D. Martin
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
901 Cap Diamant
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G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By:

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose:

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

- "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Canada; and
- federal-provincial cooperation in areas such as research, fish health, training, etc. to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background:

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

Time Frame:

This agreement took effect September 11, 1987 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation:

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Prince Edward Island, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee shall:

- consult with the industry on the implementation of the agreement;
- review and recommend policies and procedures with respect to this agreement; and
- jointly undertake, in consultation with interested parties, the zoning of water systems of which licences or leases may be issued, taking into consideration the utilization of these water courses by other user groups.

TABLE 4

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development

Description of programs and projects		*Breakdown of costs (000$)* *Estimated total cost*	*Canada*	*Quebec*
Section I	Infrastructure Development	23,741	13,433	10,308
Section II	Marketing Development			
	— Marketing	—	—	1,000
	— Fisherman's Alliance	—	100	—
TOTAL		1,100	100	1,000
Section III	Harvesting and processing Development			
	— Northern Quebec	—	1,000	1,000
	— Aquaculture			
	Research & Technological Transfer	—	1,000	—
	Development	—	—	2,225
	— Improvement of skills required in harvesting and processing	—	—	1,000
TOTAL		6,225	2,000	4,225
Section IV	Program coordination	S/O	S/O	S/O
Section V	Administration and reserve	3,934	1,967	1,967
GRAND TOTAL		35,000	17,500	17,500

For Further Information:

Eugene Niles
Director General
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
234 Halifax Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 857-6227

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND INSHORE FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose:

The principal purpose of this agreement is to establish the framework for implementation of various programs in order to

- enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
- improve the efficiency and productivity of the inshore fishing industry;
- further develop production and markets, and enhance the resource base;
- increase the industry's competitiveness;
- strengthen the financial position of the inshore fishing industry, including fishermen and processors of the province.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council No. 1988-1/162 of January 28, 1988.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and will terminate March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $42 million for Canada and $18 million for Newfoundland (see Table 5).

A Management Committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be, inter alia, to:

- approve all procedures in respect of its own management practices;
- approve guidelines for the application of funding;
- prepare budgets and financial statements, identify projects for funding and submit progress reports for the purpose of informing ministers;
- ensure the preparation of and approve a communications strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public.

For Further Information:

E. Dunne
Director General
Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

TABLE 5

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1988 to 1993
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Total Cost 5-years*	*Federal Share*	*Provincial Share*
Harvesting	30.0	21.0	9.0
Processing	16.3	12.0	4.3
Resource Development	11.2	7.2	4.0
Program Implementation	2.5	1.8	0.7
Total	60.0	42.0	18.0

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Administered By:

Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose:

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

- "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Newfoundland; and
- federal-provincial cooperation in areas such as research, fish health, and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background:

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

Time Frame:

This agreement took effect February 22, 1988 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation:

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Newfoundland, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry. The Committee's terms of reference have yet to be established.

For Further Information:

E. Dunne
Director General
Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

Health and Welfare Canada

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. Health and Welfare Canada conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

Much of the Department's cooperative activities with the provinces involve the preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents. For the most part, this is accomplished through the operation of Health Services and Promotion Branch programs relating to health care services and research. The Insured Medical and Hospital Services program, established in cooperation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that medically necessary health care services are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis. Contributions are made under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act 1977, for insured health services and certain extended health care services. The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the Department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards; dissemination of information about these hazards; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The mandate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, determined by the 1961 Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, is "to promote, encourage and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada". This two-fold mandate is achieved through the activities of its two program directorates, Fitness Canada and Sport Canada. Fitness Canada initiates its own programs and instructional or promotional materials designed to increase public awareness of the benefits of fitness and to encourage mass participation in physical activity. Sport Canada provides financial assistance to Canada's national and international athletes and teams and encourages opportunities for training and competition and the development of high-calibre coaches and officials. Sport Canada also assists in the hosting of major international sporting events in Canada and supports international sport exchanges.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces to assist them in the delivery of social assistance and welfare service programs to Canadians is, for the most part, enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan which is administered by the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan is the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of providing social assistance and welfare services to needy persons. The Young Offenders Agreement established under authority of the Appropriation Act is in effect with the Province of Ontario to enable sharing of certain residual costs of care and after-care services provided to young offenders who remain under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Delinquents Act following the introduction of the Young Offenders Act effective April 2, 1984. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs to the provinces in the provision of a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program of disabled persons.

Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

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Health Activities

INSURED HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with funding to assist in the delivery and operation of extended health care services programs.

Authority or Background:
The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government contributes to provincial health care programs on a cost-sharing basis. The formulae for calculating the transfer payments are contained in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by the Department of Finance. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. Total federal contributions are based on the escalated per capita value of the 1975-1976 federal contributions for Hospital Care, Medical Care, and Post-Secondary Education, and on a per capita contribution for Extended Health Care Services.

Insured Health Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, provincial plans must satisfy the following program criteria:

— public administration: the program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial government;

— comprehensiveness: the program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals;

— universality: 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services;

— portability: the program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province or the country;

— accessibility: must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces must also meet the following in order to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution:

— Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of the programs.

— Visibility: recognition of federal contributions.

— Extra-billing and user charges: extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of an hospital or institution, where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults:
Where a province fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the Act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Refunds:
For the first three years after proclamation, funds withheld from provinces because of extra-billing or user charges will be held in the Public Accounts of Canada, and shall be paid to the province if the practices of extra-billing or user charges are eliminated during those three years.

Payments:
See Table 1.

Extended Health Care Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services, provinces must satisfy the following conditions of payment:

— Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of their programs.

— Visibility: recognition of the federal contributions.

Payments:
See Table 2.

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TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977
Insured Health Services
1987-88
($000)

Province/Territory	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	140,132	106,465	246,597
Prince Edward Island	31,642	23,822	55,464
Nova Scotia	216,692	164,107	380,799
New Brunswick	176,337	133,614	309,951
Quebec	1,056,650	1,789,909	2,846,559
Ontario	2,012,814	1,999,052	4,011,866
Manitoba	265,955	201,700	467,655
Saskatchewan	258,762	190,246	449,008
Alberta	485,423	551,759	1,037,182
British Columbia	736,195	544,155	1,280,350
Northwest Territories	12,137	10,985	23,122
Yukon	6,560	4,400	10,960
CANADA*	5,399,299	5,720,214	11,119,513

* Source: Department of Finance Canada.

** Estimated payments to provinces in 1987-88 including prior years adjustments, and a final reimbursement to the Province of New Brunswick in respect of extra-billing deductions as provided for under the Canada Health Act.

TABLE 2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977
Extended Health Care Services
1987-88
($000)

Province/Territory	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	26,514	—	26,514
Prince Edward Island	5,956	—	5,956
Nova Scotia	40,810	—	40,810
New Brunswick	33,280	—	33,280
Quebec	306,471	—	306,471
Ontario	430,939	—	430,939
Manitoba	50,268	—	50,268
Saskatchewan	47,196	—	47,196
Alberta	112,004	—	112,004
British Columbia	135,079	—	135,079
Northwest Territories	2,446	—	2,446
Yukon	1,117	—	1,117
CANADA*	1,192,080	—	1,192,080

* Source: Department of Finance Canada.

** Estimated payments to provinces in 1987-88 including prior years adjustments.

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program supports health research and related scientific activities relevant to the attainment of national objectives in the health field, including topics of special interest to provincial and municipal health authorities.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, demonstration projects and the formulation of research protocols in the areas of health services and public health. Particular emphasis is currently placed on research dealing with the organization and delivery of health care; illness prevention and health promotion; the assessment of genetic, socio-cultural and environmental health risks; the health of Native peoples; rehabilitation; population immune status and communicable disease control; and the dissemination of health services research outcomes.

In addition to research, the Program provides support for the training and career development of health researchers in selected disciplines associated with public health, and offers limited contributions toward the cost of health research oriented workshops and conferences.

Authority or Background:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, professional associations and private corporations; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities and by panels of experts drawn from outside the Department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (Health Services and Promotion Branch Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See Table 3.

TABLE 3

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures
($000)

1981-82	11,150
1982-83	14,089
1983-84	16,043
1984-85	18,123
1985-86	18,774
1986-87	18,586
1987-88 (Est.)	22,759

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HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of Health and Welfare Canada with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority or Background:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and Regulations, the Emergency Planning Order, the Treasury Board Standards, the Hazardous Products Act and Regulations, the Environmental Contaminants Act and Regulations, the Atomic Energy Control Regulations and the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and Regulations. Formal and informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:

Health and Welfare Canada is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities, in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance, are:

1. Environmental Quality and Hazards;
2. Food Safety Quality and Nutrition;
3. Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding;
4. National Health Surveillance;
5. Methadone Control Program;
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program;
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians;
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs;
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments;
10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes;
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies;
12. Exchange of Information.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Quality and Hazards:

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

- contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
- urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
- new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
- physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
- personal health services provided at the work-place;
- other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the federal-provincial sub-committees on Radiation Surveillance, Food and Regulatory Health Officials, and Drinking Water and various Working Groups, e.g. guidelines for indoor air quality; guidelines for occupational and environmental noise exposure and hearing conservation; bio-assay and *in vivo* monitoring criteria. Development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave, use of radio-nuclides, ultrasounds, short-wave diathermy) have also been discussed; "Guidelines for Recreational Water Quality", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada — a review of the literature", "Guidelines for Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals Used in Educational Institutions", "General Guidelines for Bio-Assay Programs", "Municipal Wastewater Disinfection in Canada — Need and Application", "Bioassay Guidelines 2 — Guidelines for Tritium Bioassay", "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality" "Bioassay Guidelines 3 — Guidelines for Radioiodine Bioassay", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada a Code of Conduct", "Medical Hazards and Problems Associated with Work in the Cold", "The Pregnant Worker — A Resource Document for Health Professionals", "Exposure Guidelines for Residential Indoor Air Quality", and "Report of the Federal-Provincial Task Force on Acceptable Levels of Lead in Human Blood" have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for lead, and the analysis of air-borne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. Collaboration projects concerning analysis and evaluation of drinking water contaminants and improved treatment are being conducted through joint federal-provincial projects. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. The Sub-Committee on Radiation Surveillance is currently working on nuclear intervention levels in food; emergency radiation monitoring procedures; improving communication network in emergencies; developing an indoor air quality guideline for radon; and guidelines for uranium bioassay. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto and to study health effects of a new municipal incinerator in Prince Edward Island. To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Committee, a special "issues" meeting was held in September 1984. The proceedings of the workshop were published under the title "Environmental Health Issues for the 21st Century".

The Directorate is currently revising the 1978 drinking water guidelines, developing guidelines for indoor air quality in the office environment, and developing multi-media exposure guidelines — all in cooperation with provincial authorities.

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition:

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds, PCB's in human fluids and tissues, pesticide residues in seafoods, etc.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply.

Contact points to coordinate the review of federal regulatory initiatives have been established with provincial ministries of Health, Consumer Affairs, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries. In those cases involving joint or common areas of interest, copies of proposed food regulations published in the Canada Gazette Part I are sent to the established contact points for comments. In particular, consultation is solicited from provincial contacts in the area of recipe-type food standards of composition and identity. The necessity for federal/provincial consultation has increased since the proclamation of Bill S-6 on July 30, 1987. This new legislation introduced a "trade and commerce" limitation into Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act. As recipe type federal food standards subject to Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act apply only when products are shipped inter-provincially, it is necessary for the provinces to either reference such federal standards or to promulgate companion regulations. This is on the assumption that the province wishes to have standardized food products that are sold strictly within a province in compliance with national standards.

Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding:

Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of agreement with the majority of provincial governments with a view to making efficient use of their respective resources so as to ensure a safe food supply and provide the Canadian food industry with cohesive regulation. Other agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawing products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, or specific data gathering or data sharing operations. These programs have now been reinforced by the formation of the National Committee on Food and Regulatory Health Officials.

Additionally, there is close contact with regional offices and informal cooperation and information exchange between senior Field Operations Directorate program managers and provincial authorities. This cooperation extends through to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange concerning field investigations of food-borne illness.

National Health Surveillance:

The role of the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre are a variety of laboratory diagnostic reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphtheria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. A program to provide standard methods and reagents to diagnose immune deficiencies in infections is in place. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality.

National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Another of the Centre's roles is to provide microbiological and epidemiological input into the diagnosis, management and control of newly emerging diseases. In recent years, examples of emergent diseases are Legionnaires' Disease and Toxic Shock Syndrome. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

The Federal Centre for AIDS (FCA) was established in July of 1987. It was created to coordinate all governmental activities; develop and implement national strategies for the control and management of AIDS in Canada; and to establish an active international arm to liaise with the World Health Organization and other appropriate international agencies. The FCA will provide laboratory services, promote clinical trials for vaccines and drugs, coordinate preventive and social health activities, stimulate epidemiological studies while maintaining and improving existing surveillance methods; and coordinate funding for research support groups together with the provision of information services.

Methadone Control Program:

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch. The Methadone Control Program will be examined by a non-governmental expert advisory committee, and consultation with provinces will take place as required.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The Drug Quality Assessment Program (QUAD) is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to possess narcotic, controlled and restricted Drugs for purposes of analysis and scientific studies:

Authority exists in the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and their regulations to authorize persons to use these drugs, under protocol, for scientific uses and to conduct analysis.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:

This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

The Field Operations Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, in cooperation with Solicitor General Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in the control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Acts and provide information for proactive efforts to reduce drug abuse.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:

Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

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Methadone Control Program

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

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CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with equal representation from the federal government, provincial governments and the sport community of Canada.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St.John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec; the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and the 1991 Winter Games in Prince Edward Island.

Financing and Operation:
The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100% of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the sport community generally.

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Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Program of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and human resource development project contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority or Background:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions for research, demonstration, human resource development, and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for doctoral studies. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the program's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Program for processing.

Payments:
See Table 4.

TABLE 4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Welfare Grants Program

Province/Territory	*1986-87 Contributions ($000)*	*1987-88 Estimated Contributions ($000)*
Newfoundland	84	173
Prince Edward Island	131	151
Nova Scotia	7	151
New Brunswick	8	—
Quebec	711	995
Ontario	1,080	1,261
Manitoba	205	241
Saskatchewan	201	60
Alberta	244	237
British Columbia	293	480
Northwest Territories	—	—
Yukon	—	—
Total	2,964	3,749

For Further Information:
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National Welfare Grants
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Tunney's Pasture
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NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Communications and Information Branch.

Purpose:
The objective of the program is to encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority or Background:
The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special Terms and Conditions approved by Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under Contribution Agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Deputy Minister of the recipient Provincial or Territorial Department.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions are made available to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources e.g. consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of projects is monitored by project coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments:
See Table 5.

For Further Information:
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TABLE 5

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

Province/Territory	*Contributions 1975-76 to 1986-87 ($000)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1987-88 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,626	145
Prince Edward Island	462	—
Nova Scotia	3,200	250
New Brunswick	2,550	230
Quebec	200	400
Ontario	2,445	—
Manitoba	1,507	—
Saskatchewan	1,723	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	1,832	45
Northwest Territories	295	—
Yukon	335	—
Total	17,369	1,070

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

- social assistance to persons in need;
- welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided;
- work activity projects which are designed to improve the employability of persons who have unusual difficulty in finding or retaining jobs or in undertaking job training.

Authority or Background:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part I of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province and territory for 50% of certain costs of:

- financial assistance provided to persons in need;
- providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided; and
- approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance includes aid to persons in need for:
   - basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
   - items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment) and items necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property, items required by disabled persons);
   - certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
   - care in homes for special care, e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children. CAP shares in certain costs with respect to nursing homes and homes for the aged which are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
   - certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under universal health care programs of the provinces or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and
   - the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.
2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:
   - day care services for children;
   - homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and the disabled;
   - casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
   - adoption services;
   - rehabilitation services including services to the chronically unemployed (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on the aged and the physically and mentally disabled;

- community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
- consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
- administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (salary, travel and training) of agency personnel providing welfare services to eligible clientele.

3. Work activity projects are also cost-shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III of the Plan are in place with all provinces but not with the territories. Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal field representative located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

Payments:
See Table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province/Territory	*1986-87 Expenditures*	*1987-88 Estimates*
Newfoundland	85.5	87.0
Prince Edward Island	19.8	22.0
Nova Scotia	124.4	134.8
New Brunswick	145.1	155.0
Quebec*	1,545.8	1,647.8
Ontario	1,132.2	1,300.0
Manitoba	154.6	161.6
Saskatchewan	160.7	165.0
Alberta	427.3	450.0
British Columbia	632.0	651.4
Northwest Territories	12.0	13.5
Yukon	—	3.8
Total	4,439.4	4,791.9

* The federal contribution to Quebec is made up of cash payments and tax point transfers.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

For Further Information:
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YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreement is designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to the province of Ontario of providing care and after-care services to young offenders where these costs do not qualify for sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Such costs would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the "young offenders" were in the care of the provincial child welfare authority both in fact and in law. In Ontario, these young persons are under the jurisdiction of provincial correctional law.

Authority or Background:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This agreement is subject to annual renewal.

With the proclamation of the federal Young Offenders Act on April 2, 1984, there is no cost-sharing under the Young Offenders Agreement of any new intake. However, sharing will continue in services provided to "young offenders" who were in care prior to the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act until such services are completed or until the young persons come under the jurisdiction of the new Act. It is anticipated that this agreement will be phased out by 1989.

Financing and Operation:
This agreement enables the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraph "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See Table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments Made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	*1986-87 Expenditures ($000)*	*1987-88 Estimates ($000)*
Ontario	—	1,000
Manitoba	1,921	—
Total	1,921	1,000

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

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VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the federal government to contribute 50% of the costs incurred by each province, except Quebec, and territory in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority or Background:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec. Although Quebec does not participate in the VRDP program, a significant portion of the costs borne by the province in providing assistance and services to disabled persons is shared by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1986, is for a period of two years.

Financing and Operation:
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. Services to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

- assessment;
- counselling;
- restorative services;
- provision of prostheses, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
- vocational training and employment placement;
- provision of books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process; and
- provision of maintenance allowances as required by each individual.

Services are provided either directly by the province or through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

- salaries, travel and training of staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, and other administrative expenses;
- specific goods and services for individual clients; and
- provincially supported research projects to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by a provincial or territorial auditor before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

Payments:
See Table 8.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

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TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Province/Territory*	*1986-87 Expenditures ($000)*	*1987-88 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	3,739	1,800
Prince Edward Island	279	288
Nova Scotia	2,791	3,200
New Brunswick	4,357	4,470
Ontario	33,130	34,697
Quebec *	—	8,000
Manitoba	5,990	6,150
Saskatchewan	4,144	4,300
Alberta	21,641	15,159
British Columbia	12,573	15,500
Northwest Territories	437	412
Yukon	—	1,024
Total	89,081	95,000

* Quebec's anticipated signing of an agreement under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. It also includes the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces or territories. The Minister is supported in the second area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program, which undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments.

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces, territories and municipalities regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally; and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewers and electricity. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education, and economic development — including support for Indian businesses. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, timber and minerals regulation, and flood protection for Indian communities. The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program administers 22 formal agreements or other provisions governing provincial or territorial participation.

Land claims settlements are outside the scope of this report, however, the comprehensive claims agreements reached to date are listed here, for information purposes, since they have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces are involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. In the territories, the territorial governments are provided with full membership on the federal negotiating teams as many of the provisions in claims settlements relate to areas of territorial jurisdiction.

Comprehensive Claims Agreements:

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)

Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)

Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (N.W.T. and Yukon)

Northern Affairs Program

The Northern Affairs Program has four principal operating strategies:

- support for the development of political, social and cultural institutions and processes;
- support for economic development;
- management of renewable resource and protection of the northern natural environment; and
- management of northern non-renewable resources.

The main priority of the Northern Affairs Program is to strengthen responsible, accountable northern governments. This involves working closely with the territorial governments on such matters as the transfer of provincial-type federal responsibilities in the North; the promotion of steady and sustainable growth of the northern economy; the settlement of native claims; the possible division of the Northwest Territories; and, promoting Canadian arctic sovereignty. Northern Affairs has no programs directly involving the provinces. However, in carrying out its mandate, the Northern Affairs Program has entered into 20 arrangements and agreements with the Government of Yukon and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND — NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Indian Services Sector

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Services and Programs to the Innu and Inuit Communities of Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background:
Orders in Council P.C. 1986-7/1699 and P.C. 1986-8/1699 authorize the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 31, 1986 and remain in force for two years from April 1, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador.

The federal government and the province share the cost of programs and services to the Native communities.

Payments:
The maximum federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to those programs and services in Native communities in Labrador is $13,344,200. The province's share is $4,557,798.

For Further Information:
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Program Policy Negotiator
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
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NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Indian Services Sector

Purpose:
To transfer to the Province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $8 million a year for nine years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

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Regional Director General
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FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority or Background:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under the authority of the Indian Act (Section 57), Indian Timber Regulations and Appropriations Acts.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are in excess of $1,000,000 annually.

For Further Information:
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In each region please contact the Director of Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

(Part of Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector)

Administered By:
Manitoba Resource Development Impacts Office in conjunction with other federal departments: Environment, Fisheries and Oceans, Health and Welfare, Employment and Immigration, Regional Industrial Expansion, Transport, and Energy, Mines and Resources.

Purpose:
To compensate 9,280 Status Indians impacted by a major hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority or Background:
Canada signed the Agreement pursuant to Order in Council P.S. 1977-2276 and ratified the Agreement pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with Section 35, Indian Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed in December 1977 and has no termination date other than "the lifetime of the Project," which entails the construction of some 14 hydro generating stations.

Financing and Operation:
The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro respectively and jointly have various responsibilities and obligations under the Agreement. Program costs and cost-sharing responsibilities, however, are not clearly defined under the Agreement and are subject to determination through either negotiation or arbitration.

Payments:
Cost-sharing responsibilities are the subject of continuing 4-party discussion.

For Further Information:
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POLICING AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian Services Sector)

Administered By:
Band Support and Capital Management Directorate

Purpose:
To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those available to other Canadians.

Authority or Background:
In June, 1973 the Department obtained government approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. In May, 1979 the government approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the Ontario Provincial Police and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provincial and territorial governments are in place with the exception of Quebec and New Brunswick. There is also a financial arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame:
Federal-Provincial Agreements are subject to periodic review and renewal. The content and duration vary according to the provincial or municipal government involved.

Financing and Operation:
Cost-recovery arrangements for 1987-88 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments

(current financing is 100% federal with the exception of the 22 communities covered under the James Bay Agreement which at this time are 100% funded by the Province of Quebec).

Payments:
The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1987-88 was $8,907,100.

For Further Information:
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ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN

(Part of the Indian Services Sector)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:
The Agreement consists of cost sharing in road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority or Background:
Indian Act.

Time Frame:
This Agreement has been in use since June 20, 1974.

Payments:
Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

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Band Support and Capital Management
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AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

(Part of the Indian Services Sector)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The Department (Education Branch) may enter into two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincial schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority or Background:
The Indian Act (Section 114(1))

Order in Council P.C. 1963-5/382 March 9, 1963

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Tuition rates are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation:
Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the

Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments:
Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the net operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information:

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AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Ontario

Purpose:
To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves four specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1965-11/2135

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party gives notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for basic needs, day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services as per the Agreement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:

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AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Children's Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority or Background:
Appropriations Acts.

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party. This agreement will only be in effect should the Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement, approved on August 23, 1985, terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Nova Scotia Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and the Chiefs of the Bands.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on-reserve, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

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CANADA — MANITOBA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Administered By:
The Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Manitoba and the First Nations Confederacy.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian Bands in southern Manitoba through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:
Order In Council P.C. 1988-5/628 dated March 30, 1988.

Time Frame:
The Agreement expires on March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Caring Agencies or Authorities the cost of Indian Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — MANITOBA — BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR 8 BANDS

Administered By:
The Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba, and the Brotherhood of Indian Nations.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 8 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:
Order In Council P.C. 1988-5/628 dated March 30, 1988.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Anishinaabe Child and Welfare Services the cost of child welfare and family services pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

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CANADA — MANITOBA — NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:

The Northern Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba and the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.

Purpose:

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 25 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1988-5/628 dated March 30, 1988.

Time Frame:

The agreement expires on March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada pays the Awasis Agency the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 10 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:

New Brunswick Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, New Brunswick, Big Cove, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Tobique, Kingsclear, Saint Mary's, Red Bank and Eel River Bands, Woodstock, Oromocto.

Purpose:

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other 5 Bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:

The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Welfare and Family Services Agencies or Authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

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CANADA — NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:

Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program

Purpose:

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:

Order in Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:

The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:

Canada pays the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — OJIBWAY TRIBAL FAMILY SERVICES — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
Ojibway Tribal Family Services

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1986-2926 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Ojibway Tribal Family Services the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — YELLOWHEAD TRIBAL COUNCIL — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
Yellowhead Tribal Services Agency

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 5 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1986-2929 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Yellowhead Tribal Services Agency the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

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LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Council.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 9 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Council the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
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AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON

Administered By:
Regional Director, Yukon

Purpose:
To reimburse the Government of Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of Indian children in the Yukon.

Authority or Background:
Appropriations Acts.

Time Frame:
The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date. This agreement could be renegotiated within the land claim process now underway in the Yukon Region.

Financing and Operation:
The Minister reimburses the Government of Yukon up to $10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year.

For Further Information:
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Officer Responsible:

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CANADA — ALBERTA NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 1984

Administered By:
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose:
To promote economic regional development priorities of the provinces as they relate to native people.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Alberta Economic Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed and came into effect on March 29, 1985 and will terminate March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the Native Economic Development MOU. Under this MOU, the federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. The total estimated cost is $300,000, of which the federal share is $150,000.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — MANITOBA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose:
To improve the economic circumstances of registered Indian people residing in Manitoba, through the development and cooperative management of the wildlife resources to which they have legal access.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 1975-5-577 dated March 18, 1975. Authority for extension of agreement is currently being sought.

Time Frame:
The agreement expired March 31, 1987; however, two-year extensions have been negotiated for 1987-88 and 1988-89 to allow time to renegotiate and conclude a new five-year agreement to be effective April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Manitoba extends support and promotes the direct involvement of Indian people in the cooperative management of wildlife, the provision of enhanced advisory services to producers, and in the enhanced use of wildlife resources for their economic benefit.

The federal government and the province share the cost of programs to the Indian communities.

Payments:
The maximum federal contribution over the 1 year extension of the agreement relating to Indian communities in Manitoba is $342,400. The province's share is $715,800. For the proposed 5 year agreement relating to these programs and services, the maximum federal share is $1,712,000. The province's share is $3,579,000.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — ONTARIO INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose:
To improve the economic circumstances of the Indian people of Ontario through the development and management of the natural resources to which they have access.

Authority or Background:
The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was authorized by the government to enter into this agreement in February 1983. Authority for a new 5 year agreement is currently being sought.

Time Frame:
The 1983 agreement was for the period April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987. A one-year extension was negotiated for 1987-88 to allow time to renegotiate and conclude a new agreement to cover the five-year period from April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Ontario extends assistance to the Indian people of Ontario in utilizing, for their economic benefit, those renewable resources to which they have access. The federal government and the province equally share the cost of this program.

Payments:
The maximum federal contribution over the 5 year term of the agreement relating to this program is $1,700,000. The province's share is $1,700,000.

For Further Information:
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Northern Affairs Program

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the Government of the Northwest Territories to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background:
Appropriation Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which is currently in the third year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Transfer Payments are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will last three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually updated, five-year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:
See Table 1.

For Further Information:

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TABLE 1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1984-85 ($000)	*1985-86 ($000)*	*Projected Actual 1986-87 ($000)*	*Estimate 1987-88 ($000)*
Operating Grant	306,348	—	—	—
Capital Grant	83,479	447,390	467,297	534,000

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:

Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:

To make it possible for the Government of Yukon to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority or Background:

Appropriation Act.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which is currently in the third year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:

The Transfer Payments are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will last three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually, updated five year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:

See Table 2.

For Further Information:

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TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1984-85 ($000)	1985-86 ($000)	Projected Actual 1986-87 ($000)	Estimate 1987-88 ($000)
Operating Grant	83,402	—	—	—
Capital Grant	28,123	138,788	155,062	163,000

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By:

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Employment and Immigration Canada, and theGovernment of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:

To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background:

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:

This was a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and was extended by a replacement agreement that was signed April 30, 1987 and expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. The original funding was $21 million for three susbidiary agreements cost-shared 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. The extended agreement has six subsidiary agreements worth approximately $39 million cost-shared 70% and 30% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives, and identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:

No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:

To strengthen the traditional economy by promoting responsible development of renewable resources which will improve individual incomes in the North.

Authority or Background:

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:

This subsidiary agreement was signed July 17, 1987, and expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $3.5 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information:
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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat.

Purpose:
To support long-term growth in the mineral industry.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $4.9 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information:
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EDA Officer
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — ARTS AND CRAFTS

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Purpose:
To revitalize an existing economic activity to meet the demonstrated demand for both fine art and specialized northern crafts products.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $2.1 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information:
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Northern Affairs Program
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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — APPLIED ECONOMIC PLANNING

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development & Tourism.

Purpose:
To enable communities and regions to use outside expertise to help them identify and develop local opportunities for economic development and to increase the information base for decision-making by governments, communities and as appropriate, entrepreneurs.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $1.4 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information:
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FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

R.A. Halliday, Chairman
Environment Canada

H. Gerein
Government of the Northwest Territories

P. Laporte
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Flood Damage Reduction

Purpose:
To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority or Background:
Orders in Council P.C. 1978-2-377, dated October 4, 1978, and P.C. 187-13-630 dated March 26, 1987.

Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The agreement was amended to extend the termination date to March 31, 1993.

Time Frame:
Agreement terminates March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Report Available:
Flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territories. Field survey of storm surges in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

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R. Halliday
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Flood Risk Mapping

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and reduce future flood damage control costs by development in these areas.

Authority or Background:
Orders in Council P.C. 1978-2-377, October 4, 1978 and P.C. 1987-13-630, March 26, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1987-88. Flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik were completed by March, 1988 at a cost of approximately $400,000. Mapping and hydraulic studies have been completed for the communities of Fort Norman, and Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Liard, and Nahanni Butte. Public information maps have been produced and distributed for flood risk areas in Hay River (May, 1984), Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson, Aklavik (July-August, 1985), Fort Norman, Fort Liard and Nahanni Butte (1987). Total program expenditures to end of fiscal year 1987-88 are projected at $400,000.

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INUIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To further the economic and social betterment of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance provided results in the development of viable self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority or Background:
Appropriations Act No. 3, 1953; Eskimo Economic Development Guarantee Order approved by P.C. 1978-18.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
The fund is administered jointly by the federal and territorial governments, although funding is provided solely by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The Government of the Northwest Territories sometimes provides joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Program. Loans, contributions, and loan guarantees are available from the fund.

Payments:
No payments are made from the Inuit Economic Development Program to provinces or municipalities.

For Further Information:

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A/Head
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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Jointly by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada; the Director, Wildlife Management, Government of the Northwest Territories; Manager, Environment and Conservation, Northwest Territories Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Purpose:

To review and recommend a program for wildlife research in the Northwest Territories other than migratory bird research and research in National Parks.

Authority or Background:

The general authority comes from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, the Canada Wildlife Act, and the Northwest Territories Act.

Time Frame:

The Agreement came into effect on July 26, 1979 and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government may contribute a sum not to exceed $800,000 for each year of the agreement; the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) may contribute a sum not to exceed $400,000 for each year of the agreement. No funds have been voted by Parliament or the Executive Council of the GNWT toward this agreement.

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:

To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 700 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority or Background:

Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:

Until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The Program is administered by the Government of the Northwest Territories, implemented through the electrical utilities operating in the territories, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program.

Payments:

The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:

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CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:

To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than Yellowknife. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 1,000 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority or Background:

Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:

Until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The Program is administered by the Government of the Northwest Territories and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the territorial government.

Payments:

The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

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CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose:

To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou in order to ensure their continued well-being.

Authority or Background:

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act.

Time Frame:

The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $30,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a

Management Board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments:
Federal funding is arranged through a 10-year contribution agreement.

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CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To co-operatively manage the Porcupine caribou herd and protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority or Background:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1985 and does not expire.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is shared equally by Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada) Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $25,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a management board. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments:
Initial federal funding is arranged through a three-year contribution agreement.

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CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Government of Yukon.

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in the Yukon.

Authority or Background:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
Five-year agreement which began in 1984 and will terminate in 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through Economic Development Agreements. (See subsidiary agreements).

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CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To support the identification and analysis of economic development opportunities at the local, regional and sectoral level.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
This agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Yukon; the total federal share is approximately $600,000. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and the Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon departments of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business, and Community and Transportation Services are responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Planning and Community Economic Development Planning.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contribution agreements and contracts.

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CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — MINERAL RESOURCES

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To implement projects and programs designed to strengthen, expand and diversify the mineral exploration and development sector of the Yukon economy.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (INAC and EMR) and the Yukon; the total federal share is approximately $3.5 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and the Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. INAC's regional office and EMR are responsible for the financial administration of the three programs: Geochemical Surveys (EMR), Geological Mapping and Placer Mining (INAC).

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

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CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — MINING INDUSTRY RECOVERY

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To establish a framework for the implementation of projects and programs which will promote the recovery of the mining sector and provide increased opportunities for Yukoners to participate in the mining sector.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed March 6, 1986, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding of $3 million in 1985-86 was 100% federal. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and the Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business is responsible for the financial administration for the single program, Yukon Mining Recovery. No funding has been identified for the four subsequent years of the subsidiary agreement.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts.

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CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Administered By:
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To support the planning and implementation of projects in areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur harvesting and fisheries and to assist northern residents to benefit from renewable resources.

Authority or Background:
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (INAC) and the Yukon; the total federal share is approximately $3.8 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon Department of Renewable Resources is responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Renewable Resource Development Assistance and Renewable Resource Demonstration Projects.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

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CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Monitoring Committee comprised of federal/territorial representatives and one representative from Arctic Bay. Members are: Dr. J. Lazarovich, Chairman, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC); D. Paget, Secretary, INAC; A. Thériault, INAC; G. Brown, Employment and Immigration Canada; K. MacRury and A. Vaughan, Government of the Northwest Territories; and William Hughes, Arctic Bay, Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
Under this agreement financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure facilities including an airport, dock, roads and townsite was provided. In return an 18 per cent equity interest in the mine was acquired. The project also provides significant benefits to Canada which are monitored by the Committee: The Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; it provides a major opportunity for Canadian shipping. In November, 1986 the federal government sold its 18 per cent equity interest in the mine to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

Authority or Background:
The government approved the agreement in March 1974 based on the policy statement "Canada's North 1970-1980."

Time Frame:
At least 12 years from 1976 (the mine is now expected to remain operational until at least 1990).

Financing and Operation:

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
Suite 400, 44 Victoria Street
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Payments:
Originally, the costs by the federal government for airport, dock and road were estimated to be $9.4 million, however, by the time the facilities were completed the total costs were $11.5 million. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, a portion of the above expenditures will be recovered.

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Department of Justice Canada

Department of Justice Canada was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, Department of Justice Canada interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of four federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Criminal Injuries Compensation Programs for Victims of Violent Crimes 17-1

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 17-2

Native Courtworker Program 17-4

Financial Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act 17-5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION PROGRAMS FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:
Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of criminal injuries compensation programs across Canada for innocent victims of violent crime.

Authority or Background:
Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years. Agreements were being renegotiated in 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programs. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

See Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*1986-87 ($)*	*1987-88* ($)*
Newfoundland	21,734	28,950	21,296	22,500*	22,500
Nova Scotia	85,930	87,210	88,070	88,380	89,000
New Brunswick	35,335	35,710	35,960	64,778	73,300
Quebec	652,160	654,150	658,070	622,720	666,100
Ontario	881,590	894,690	908,620	918,190	926,300
Manitoba	104,720	105,810	106,960	107,860	108,800
Saskatchewan	99,280	100,880	101,950	102,100	104,800
Alberta	235,000	234,060	234,880	238,950	240,000
British Columbia	282,390	286,510	289,250	290,590	297,600
Yukon	4,980	4,660	54,814	88,728	105,000
Northwest Territories	37,873	23,170	20,161	33,678	34,000
Total	2,440,992	2,455,800	2,520,031	2,578,474	2,667,400

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

* Estimates.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Policy, Programs and Research Branch.

Purpose:
The aim of this assistance to the provinces is the provision across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid services to the economically disadvantaged in criminal cases.

Authority or Background:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Financing agreements are currently in place with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
The federal government initially decided in principle to provide financial support to the provinces for the provision of legal aid in early 1972. Following this, agreements providing for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with the governments of all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973. The financial provisions have been periodically renegotiated to provide an improved federal contribution. Separate agreements covering legal aid for young offenders were entered into in 1984-85.

The federal-territorial agreements also cover civil legal aid.

Financing and Operation:
Generally, under the terms of the financing agreements, federal contributions for adult criminal legal aid are approximately 50% of national shareable expenditures.

Federal contributions for young offender legal aid are the lesser of a per capita amount or 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures.

The provinces are responsible for the operation of legal aid programs. Provinces also determine the financial circumstances under which an applicant for legal aid may be approved as a recipient.

Under the Criminal Legal Aid Agreements and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Offences contrary to an Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. All summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a Regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment for adult offenders or open or secure custody for young offenders, or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid;
3. Proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3 for adults and, 1 and 2 for young persons; and
5. Appeals by an accused, whether an adult or a young person, in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; and appeals by an adult accused in matters referred to in paragraph 3, where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where

the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

The Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreement also includes mandatory coverage to eligible persons in relation to indictable offences at any stage of a proceeding under the Act for which a Young Person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.

In order to receive the annual federal contribution, provinces and territories must submit a detailed claim form with supporting documents.

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TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*Estimates 1986-87 ($)*	*Estimates 1987-88 ($)*
Newfoundland	813,672	960,639
Prince Edward Island	129,876	141,570
Nova Scotia	1,767,600	2,069,656
New Brunswick	951,347	960,000
Quebec	11,000,000	11,000,000
Ontario	20,365,200	20,555,055
Manitoba	2,179,355	2,310,000
Saskatchewan	1,970,530	2,069,156
Alberta	4,523,597	4,889,800
British Columbia	4,998,148	5,443,340
Yukon	220,000	220,000
Northwest Territories	930,000	1,069,500
Total	49,849,325	51,688,716

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal contribution payments as applied to the year of provincial and territorial expenditures.

TABLE 2A

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Young Offenders Agreement

Province or Territory	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*Estimates 1986-87 ($)*	*Estimates 1987-88 ($)*
Newfoundland	61,550	189,000	220,500	307,530
Prince Edward Island	13,161	43,689	58,500	61,200
Nova Scotia	139,015	291,124	424,224	642,864
New Brunswick	26,354	68,433	118,424	125,000
Quebec	876,351	1,353,594	1,550,000	1,500,000
Ontario	607,314	1,318,116	2,500,000	1,787,060
Manitoba	276,788	356,140	460,180	562,500
Saskatchewan	99,711	370,797	470,000	512,500
Alberta	301,362	752,750	1,197,826	1,249,071
British Columbia	451,138	658,127	820,000	994,071
Yukon	18,580	45,000	45,000	45,000
Northwest Territories	22,318	100,000	150,000	168,000
Total	2,893,642	5,546,770	8,014,654	7,954,796

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal contribution payments as applied to the year of provincial and territorial expenditures.

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By:
Policy, Programs and Research Branch.

Purpose:
The essential purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to Native persons in the criminal justice system. The Native Courtworker helps Natives (Status Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against them and to refer them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of Native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority or Background:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Effective this fiscal year, the Province of Saskatchewan has decided to withdraw its participation from the program.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
This is a program under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice. In the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Attorney General's Department. The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indian and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an organization, agency or department selected by the province/territory to administer a Native courtworker program;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the program in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audits.

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Director General
Programs and Policy Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Branch
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Justice Building
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TABLE 3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*1986-87 ($)*	*1987-88* ($)*
Newfoundland	66,981	70,200	70,487	73,900	76,300
Quebec	219,750	309,228	354,242	444,500	464,900
Ontario	378,850	420,039	425,395	458,700	515,000
Manitoba	196,112	221,272	189,377	185,100	291,800
Saskatchewan	449,298	411,724	368,145	409,100	131,300
Alberta	681,491	751,770	753,997	782,500	803,400
British Columbia	627,226	591,632	554,600	585,100	593,400
Yukon	45,450	52,795	62,680	58,900	128,400
Northwest Territories	201,615	245,507	267,300	306,100	318,900
Total	2,866,773	3,074,167	3,046,223	3,303,900	3,323,400

* Estimated costs.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES PURSUANT TO THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

Administered By:
Programs and Policy Directorate, Policy, Programs and Research Branch

Purpose:
To support the effective implementation of the Young Offenders Act, and to promote the improvement of juvenile justice policies and programs throughout Canada. The major activities flowing from these objectives include ongoing monitoring/review/evaluation of the legislation, the administration of the Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreements, and the management of "transitional support" programs to facilitate the implementation of the legislation.

Authority or Background:
The Young Offenders Act.

Time Frame:
The Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreements are in effect from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. Pending the negotiation of a new agreement, funding to the provinces and territories will continue under terms established in the present agreement. "Transitional support" programs will terminate on March 31, 1989. Monitoring/review/evaluation of the legislation is an ongoing activity.

Financing and Operation:
Following the implementation of the Young Offenders Act on April 2, 1984, the Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreement came into effect, replacing the cost-sharing agreement for care and after care (custodial) services under the Canada Assistance Plan, Health and Welfare Canada. The new agreement expanded the range of shareable services and increased the overall federal contribution to the juvenile justice system.

Concomitantly, Solicitor General Canada initiated a number of transitional support programmes to assist the provinces/territories and private sector agencies active in juvenile justice in implementing the new legislation, i.e. the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the Act, the development/implementation of innovative/effective services for dealing with young offenders, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the general public.

Finally, an ongoing process of legislative monitoring/review/evaluation was initiated to systematically gauge the impact of the Act through policy analysis, continuing consultation with provincial officials and private sector representatives, and comprehensive research and evaluation.

As of April 1, 1987, this program was transferred to Department of Justice Canada.

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Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change, labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial and international agencies to research issues involving women in the labour force. It publishes a wide range of relevant information.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing occupational safety and health in the above industries as well as in the operation of trains, aircraft and ships; in the petroleum industry on Crown lands, and in the federal public service.

Labour Canada serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of Hull;

Capital Region

Ottawa headquarters, consists of the National Capital Region and environs on both sides of the Ontario — Quebec border;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the Department seeks informal consultation with labour and business representatives in order to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and keep open channels of communication between the parties involved in industrial relations. With departmental funding, an independent business-labour research centre, the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre, was established in 1984 to encourage co-operative approaches to improving the nation's economic performance.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide for the discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistics on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta are for survey information on salaries, wages, working conditions, and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate informally.

Labour Canada transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the public service of Canada.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Analysis of Labour Laws — all Canadian Jurisdictions 18-2

Employment Injury Benefits Program 18-2

Occupational Safety and Health Program 18-3

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal and provincial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards and occupational safety and health. A series of research documents is produced and these documents are available upon request.

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose:
To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and that can also be accessed by the provinces.

Authority or Background:
The general mandate of the Federal Minister of Labour is to collect, study and disseminate information in the labour field.

Time Frame:
For the most part, the research documents are updated once a year.

Financing and Operation:
Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the Department.

For Further Information:
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Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program organizes and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies.

Authority or Background:
Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of work-related injuries are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
See Table 1.

TABLE 1

Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred in Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims
1986-87 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($)*	*Administration Costs ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	435,488	69,129	504,617
Prince Edward Island	223,374	36,904	260,278
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	2,063,365	330,828	2,394,193
— CBDC(1)	12,073,472	858,416	12,931,888
— CBDC (OS)(2)	730,513	27,680	758,193
New Brunswick	763,528	129,280	892,808
Quebec	9,325,138	1,286,138	10,611,276
Ontario	13,087,628	2,959,589	16,047,217
Manitoba	1,310,019	325,776	1,635,795
Saskatchewan	1,871,586	298,629	2,170,215
Alberta(3)	3,682,678	959,346	4,642,024
British Columbia	2,473,429	819,542	3,292,971
Total	48,040,218	8,101,257	56,141,475

(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Claims for silicosis contracted prior to 1968.
(3) Includes costs of claims in Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
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Occupational Safety and Health Branch
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Officer Responsible:

K.P. Somers
Acting Chief
Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of employees of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry located in the province of Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the Province.

Authority or Background:
Canada Labour Code, Part IV (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame:
Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

For Further Information:
General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
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Officer Responsible:

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National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959, created the National Capital Commission as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The 20-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council. Members include residents of each of the 10 provinces, and the cities of Ottawa, Hull and neighbouring municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In her or his absence, this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10 (1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,660 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the Region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the Region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

Historical Mandate

The Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to review and to approve the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region. The Commission provides planning and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefit the National Capital Region. This assistance has been provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

The Government also assigned to the Commission prime responsibility for official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

New Directions

In May 1986, the Commission reached a major turning point in its history when the federal government approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

i) The Capital: Canada's meeting place;

ii) The Capital: a tool for communicating Canada to Canadians (and to the world);

iii) The Capital: a place for safeguarding Canada's treasures.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the Capital no longer required the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the Commission was requested to de-emphasize its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects met specific federal needs.

With a reduction in its involvement in regional infrastructure development of the National Capital Region, the Commission has placed increased emphasis on its role as a catalyst and coordinator of the cultural dimension of the national capital, so that it becomes a meeting place with relevance for Canadians across the nation. In this role, the Commission is attempting to generate enthusiasm and innovation in the future evolution of the national capital, and act as a channel for the energy and creativity of the other partners who have an interest and stake in the national capital.

The Commission has begun a process of outreach. One example is Christmas Lights Across Canada, a program in which the provinces simultaneously illuminate their legislative buildings at the same time as the Prime Minister illuminates the Parliament Buildings. Another example is New Year's Eve on the Hill — a nationally televised New Year's celebration with a Canadian theme, which takes place on the front lawn of Parliament Hill.

The Commission intends to continue this process of outreach — offering provinces and territories other opportunities to be included in the physical and cultural development of the national capital. It is hoped that these initial discussions will lead to specific developments, events and programs that will give visitors to the national capital a better understanding of the major regions of the country, and the beliefs and customs of the Canadian people.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 19-2

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 1

Expenditures of the Past Five Years on Existing Agreements

	1982-83 *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*	*1986-87* *($)*
Quebec Roadway Agreement	5,199,555	12,415,000	7,298,512	3,829,008	4,829,747
Assistance to Interprovincial Transit	1,539,817	1,592,368	1,582,000	1,556,112	1,597,625
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	4,913,948	4,839,550	3,512,062	3,707,902	6,708,833
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties)	440,932	786,416	1,096,968	1,107,556	2,832,550

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region (brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull), it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The Commission shares fifty-fifty with the Province of Quebec in the cost of a number of major road construction projects. The Commission share as specified in a 1972 agreement is estimated at $220 million (1986 constant dollars). Approximately $127 million was spent as of March 31, 1987.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The Commission subsidizes the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the National Capital Region. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling approximately $10.08 million from 1973 to December 31, 1986; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received approximately $6.54 million. These subsidies have permitted the establishment of a single fare policy. That is, each transit commission accepts the passes, tickets and transfers of the other.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which Commission property is located — about 10% of all lands in the National Capital Region. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a fashion similar to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1986-87,Ontario municipalities received $6,708,833. Quebec municipalities' share was $2,832,550.

MISCELLANEOUS JOINT PROJECTS

The Commission maintains short-term, informal agreements with the provinces of Ontario and Quebec dealing with items such as the integration of visitor information for the National Capital Region, the improvement of visitor signage, and the establishment of improved satellite information services. These projects are designed to improve the services and information offered to visitors to the capital, and serve to enhance the capital as a meeting place for Canadians, as well as a means to communicate Canada to Canadians and the world.

For Further Information:

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National Defence

National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, and, with the Cabinet (the executive body of the government), is responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). For one, Canadian Forces and department personnel provides timely assistance to civil authorities during emergencies, disasters, or when there are internal security threats. As well, the department cooperates with civil authorities by coordinating search and rescue operations, taking part in community activities, and assisting in national programs for young people and northern development. Additionally, National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs for allied nations when they are conducted in Canada. These may involve issues of provincial interest.

The general aim of research and development in National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions — ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third through contracts to industry, universities and other government departments.

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) is funded by the Defence Services Program and its executive director reports to the Associate Minister of National Defence. (EPC is described further in a separate chapter.)

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

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Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 20-3

Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies ... 20-4

Foreign Military Training in Canada 20-4

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for the requisition of armed assistance by the provinces and territories for the maintenance of law and order.

Authority or Background:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs (or is considered likely to occur), and which is believed to be beyond (or will be beyond) the capabilities of the civil authority to control, the Attorney General of a province (or the equivalent), on his/her own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may request in writing (direct to the Chief of Defence Staff), that the Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, it does not replace the civil power, but does assist civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident, or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available to the police. When Canadian Forces personnel are called out for service in the aid of the civil power, they have all the duties and powers of peace officers.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The province is required to pay all costs.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requests for armed assistance received by the department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

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CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority or Background:
A formal agreement between the Department and a province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading environmental standard and such other municipal facilities improvements which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board authorization.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See Table 1.)

For Further Information:
See list following Aid to the Civil Power section.

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1987-88

Project Description	*DND Contribution ($000)*
Township of Richmond, B.C. Provision of sewage services for new 12 Service Battalion Armoury at Richmond. CFB Chilliwack. To complete project.	64
City of North Bay, Ontario Pedestrian underpass, Ontario Northland Railway, CFB North Bay.	45
City of Chatham, Ontario River Slope stabilization at Chatham Armoury, CFB London.	24
Nova Scotia Department of Transportation Cost sharing for paving of road to Sherose Island married quarters area, CFS Barrington.	37
Nova Scotia Department of Transportation Cost-sharing, traffic signal lights at railway crossing/road intersection, CFB Shearwater.	12

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1987-88

Project Description	*DND Contribution ($000)*
Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission, N.S. Bridge drain modifications, HMC Dockyard, CFB Halifax. Cost sharing.	2.5
Town of Gander, Newfoundland Completion of project to connect Navy Road MQ area to town sewer system, CFB Gander.	17
City of Calgary, Alberta Upgrading of municipal services, base married-quarters areas.	200
Town of Nicolet, P.Q. Road reconstruction costs, Nicolet Rangearea, CFB Montreal.	10
City of Winnipeg, Manitoba Back-lane lighting, south MQ area, CFB Winnipeg.	25
Town of Wainwright, Alberta Cost sharing on CNR grade separation project, CFB Calgary.	100
City of Edmonton, Alberta Consultant study on transfer of streets and services of Griesbach MQ area to City, CFB Edmonton.	175
City of Vancouver, B.C. Engineering study of Jericho Beach South MQ area, for transfer consideration.	15
Various municipalities in Saskatchewan Road damage repairs following an exercise road move from Wainwright to Dundurn, Saskatchewan, during Exercise RV87 Wainwright Det, CFB Calgary.	6
Municipality of the County of Halifax, N.S. Sewer system study of married quarters area, CFB Shearwater.	46
Town of Nicolet, P.Q. Consultant study of municipal water connection for Nicolet Det, CFB Montreal.	15
City of North York, Ontario Consultant study of Downsview MQ areas, CFB Toronto.	75
City of Edmonton, Alberta Consultant study of Namao sanitary sewer system, CFB Edmonton.	5
Nanaimo Regional District, B.C. Road upgrading Canadian Forces Maritime Experimental Training Range, Nanoose, B.C., CFB Esquimalt.	110
City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Tertiary sewage treatment cost sharing, CFB Moose Jaw.	47
BC Department of Highways Paving of Kilmorley Road, Base recreation area, CFB Comox.	19
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PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities; and, in other cases, to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority or Background:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available, the Department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are the Village of Petawawa where water service is provided and the Village of Alsask where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See Table 2.

For Further Information:
See list following Aid to the Civil Power section.

TABLE 2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1981-82

Province	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Newfoundland	2,734	4,559	4,219	4,729	4,977	15,817
Prince Edward Island	774	920	927	1,142	1,127	892
Nova Scotia	7,770	8,168	10,144	10,197	11,172	12,715
New Brunswick	2,520	2,746	2,918	3,190	3,288	3,492
Quebec	6,011	9,391	11,263	13,765	15,616	15,792
Ontario	24,977	29,431	27,693	29,510	29,220	30,568
Manitoba	5,361	6,031	5,659	6,080	5,915	5,466
Saskatchewan	2,427	3,037	2,964	3,178	3,005	2,684
Alberta	9,694	11,111	9,750	10,556	10,028	10,074
British Columbia	4,160	5,085	5,868	6,431	6,629	6,982
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	426	587	646	657	592	160
Total	66,854	81,066	82,051	89,435	91,569	104,642

The total amount recovered by the National Defence from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1986-87 was $2,934,000.

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON-DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals and municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and does not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority or Background:
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 36,40; and

Order in Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of 27 February 1973.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or where local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services and the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or regional headquarters level, or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
See list following Aid to the Civil Power section.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The three major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Suffield and at Wainwright, Alberta; the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba; and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador. In addition, small unit exchange training occurs throughout the year, notably a concentration of U.S. Army reserve units at CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick each summer and U.S. Air Force units at Goose Bay, Labrador, and at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta twice a year.

Federal interface with the provinces concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver's licences.

Authority or Background:
Various International Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
As directed by the government in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing National Defence training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information:
See list following Aid to the Civil Power section.

National Transportation Agency of Canada

The National Transportation Agency of Canada (formerly the Canadian Transport Commission) has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Agency under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Agency include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act.

As well, the Agency authorizes subsidies for:

- the few uneconomic rail passenger services that have not yet been absorbed by Via Rail Canada Inc.;
- uneconomic branch lines;
- the movement of commodities by rail and truck within the Atlantic provinces ("select territory") and westbound from the Atlantic provinces to other parts of Canada; and
- the movement of grain and flour by rail to "Eastern" ports for export (based on Section 272 of the Railway Act).

On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory." In addition, the Agency administers certain limited subsidies paid under the regional air carrier subsidy policy of 1966 — where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term, but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

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Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 21-2

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Traffic and Tariffs Branch.

Purpose:
The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969, the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicles competing with rail carriers subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority or Background:
Maritime Freight Rates Act; Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations; Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations (Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-844 April 9, 1974); and Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations (Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978).

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the National Transportation Agency. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the movement of eligible goods westbound from the region and within the region.

Payments:
See Table 1.

For Further Information:
Director
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)

(Part of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program)

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by Transport Canada. (For more information, see the section relating to Transport Canada.)

TABLE 1

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1982-83	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	9.5	11.6	14.5	14.6	13.6
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	55.8	48.4	56.4	67.5	67.5
Total	65.3	60.0	70.9	82.1	81.1

Public Works Canada

Public Works Canada was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, roads and bridges. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under five broad programs: the Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Government Realty Assets Program, the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program, and the Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program. The Marine Transportation Program and the Land Transportation Program, administered by the Department's Accommodation Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Each organization is described in separate chapters.

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SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS

(Part of the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority or Background:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL

(Part of the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority or Background:
Public Works Act

Ottawa River Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers locks and dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Lock and Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Anglier-Quinze, Temiscamingue, Kipawa and Laniel dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario; and the Rideau Falls Dam on the Rideau River system in Ontario.

Expenditures:

1983-84	$2,150,000
1984-85	$1,395,000
1985-86	$2,627,000
1986-87	$2,111,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority or Background:
Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1979-80 to 1986-87. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier (\$)	*Perley (\$)*
1979-80	115,621	383,264
1980-81	3,657	245,282
1981-82	416,731	242,946
1982-83	108,533	49,380
1983-84	35,921	33,750
1984-85	112,000	48,000
1985-86	124,092	164,606
1986-87	83,800	167,000

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(Part of Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Authority or Background:
Public Works Act

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has

accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

TABLE 2

Maintenance and Capital Costs of BC Portion of NWHS
($000)

	Maintenance	*Capital*	*Total*
1984/85	11,496	12,980	24,476
1985/86	10,857	12,531	23,388
1986/87	11,007	6,116	17,123

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

TABLE 3

Maintenance and Capital Costs of Yukon Portion of NWHS
($000)

	Maintenance	*Capital*	*Total*
1984/85	11,524	14,274	25,798
1985/86	11,072	14,727	25,799
1986/87	10,640	6,759	17,399

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
A portion of the Northwest Highway System known as the Shakwak Project is being reconstructed under an agreement with the United States. The project commenced in 1978 and includes 80 km of the Haines Road in B.C. and 105 km of the Haines Road in the Yukon and 329 km of the Alaska Highway from Haines Junction to the Alaska/Yukon border. The Shakwak reconstruction project is estimated to cost approximately $200 million, financed entirely by the United States Government.

TABLE 4

Capital Reconstruction Costs of Shakwak Project
($000)

1984/85	3,900
1985/86	4,500
1986/87	11,000

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Authority or Background:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the East Gate and extended to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement cost approximately $16 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II which commenced in the spring of 1983 continued the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27. This phase has been operational since June 1986 with only minor finishing work to be completed by October 1988. The total cost of Phase II is $41.5 milllion. Pre-engineering and design work began in June 1986 on the portion of highway extending from kilometre 27 to kilometre 75 which will comprise Phase III of the project.

For Further Information:
For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Director, Appropriated Programs
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2
Tel.: (613) 998-9771

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada

Purpose:
Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority or Background:
The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:
There is a 5 year time limit (including application year) for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act.

Financing and Operation:
These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party; however certain such property is prescribed by regulation and so becomes eligible.

Properties now eligible for a grant include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture lands, the latter commenced in 1982. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas became eligible for grants for the first time but such grants were phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants in lieu of some such taxes had been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

Payments:
See Table 5.

TABLE 5

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures	
Province/Territory	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Newfoundland	3,484	3,882
Prince Edward Island	1,100	1,385
Nova Scotia	15,909	17,168
New Brunswick	16,000*	9,403
Quebec	46,395	43,915
Ontario	102,672	96,272
Manitoba	14,219	12,237
Saskatchewan	7,357	7,600
Alberta	14,852	17,002
British Columbia	24,054	26,911
Yukon Territory	1,099	1,175
Northwest Territories	1,272	1,664
Total	248,413	238,620**

Note: Decrease partly due to catching up a backlog in some areas in 1984-85 except New Brunswick.

* Interim payments of $8,000,000 for each of the 1985 and 1986 taxation years.

** Differences due to rounding of figures.

For Further Information:

Director, Appropriated Programs
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2
Tel.: (613) 998-8449

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

The Prime Minister announced on August 4, 1987 that the Government would establish a new Department of Industry, Science and Technology as a successor to the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE). The new department will work to ensure the effective integration of advanced technology and competitive industrial capacity.

The Department will devise and pursue national industrial policies and strategic technologies. It will promote both traditional industries and help the establishment and competitiveness of new knowledge-based industries.

The new department represents a further element of a major restructuring of responsibilities that began with the creation of new regional development agencies in Atlantic and Western Canada, namely the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) and the Western Diversification Office. Both bodies are described further in their own sections of this edition. Responsibilities for most of DRIE's regional economic development programs in Atlantic and Western Canada have been transferred to ACOA and the Western Diversification Office — including most Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs) currently managed by DRIE, Enterprise Cape Breton and the Atlantic Enterprise Program.

Responsibility for regional development in Quebec and Ontario remains with DRIE and its successor, the new Department of Industry, Science and Technology; and will be handled in a distinct section of the new department under an associate deputy minister.

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GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are directed towards foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers to develop and/or test Canadian tour products and thereby determine the feasibility of marketing such products in the United States and Overseas. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces/territories, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government shares in the costs of the tours with the provinces/territories and, as in most cases of product testing, the tour wholesalers and airline carrier partners pro-rate on the basis of the estimated benefits.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:
Manager
Marketing Accords
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program, influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, film-makers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought in to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests.

Payments:
Visit Canada Program — Media guests receive a daily allowance (based on Treasury Board Travel Directives) to cover costs of accommodation and meals.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:
Manager, Major Events
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions and international congresses in Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments, and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation (on a cost-shared basis) with provinces, municipal convention bureaus, convention centres, conference organizers, and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry. Activities include organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, and advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs between partners is determined in advance of each project.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Ken Talwar
Senior Marketing Officer
Meetings and Conventions
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development
Tel.: (613) 954-3829

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Tourism Canada
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians within their own province, to other provinces and internationally.
2. To collect information on how frequently Canadians travel, the most popular reasons for travel, and the characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
    a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities; and
    b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller.

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is responsible for conducting a quarterly basic survey utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any and all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1982.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The Tourism Canada budget for this program is $700,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
Blair Stevens
Director General, Research and Analysis
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6
Tel.: (613) 954-3882

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
Rendez-vous Canada is a national marketplace for United States and overseas wholesale buyers, held annually in a major convention centre in Canada for the purpose of buying and selling Canadian tourism attractions, facilities and services.

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
Annually in April

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves financial cooperation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners.

Payments:
An estimated $130,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1988-89.

For Further Information:
General:
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:
Paul Michaud
Rendez-vous Canada Project Manager
Tel.: (613) 954-3901

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — TOURCANADA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
TourCanada is a three-day, regional marketplace where Canadian tourism products are bought and sold. It is also a developmental marketplace for new salespersons, who receive on-the-job training in sales techniques and the expectations of buyers. This prepares them for major, national marketplaces involving overseas buyers (such as Rendez-vous Canada).

Authority or Background:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
Annually, usually four days in September at a regional centre in Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The activity involves operational and financial cooperation with other departments, provinces, municipalities and private sector trade partners. The thrust of the program is toward markets in the United States and Canada.

Payments:
An estimated $100,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1988-89.

For Further Information:

General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Paul Michaud
TourCanada Project Manager

Tel.: (613) 954-3901

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement among the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion; the British Columbia ministries of International Trade and Investment, and Industry and Small Business Development; and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI) to jointly fund the project was obtained by order-in-council (P.C. 1985-4-3547).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of British Columbia and COFI have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $11.8 million to the five-year COMDP for a combined total of $35.4 million for that period. The federal share of project eligible costs is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The program is operated by COFI under the direction of the Steering Committee — on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of DRIE, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Lucien Bradet
Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-3081

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to diversify the market base of the wood products industry of Quebec through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement among the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, the Quebec Ministère du Commerce extérieur, and the Association des manufacturiers de bois de sciage du Québec (AMBSQ) to jointly fund the project was obtained by order-in-council (P.C. 1985-480).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period from March 1, 1985 to December 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of Quebec and AMBSQ have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $1.14 million to the project for a combined total of $3.42 million over the period. The federal share of project funding is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The project is operated by AMBSQ under the direction of the Steering Committee — on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of DRIE, which maintains close contact with the Quebec government and AMBSQ in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Lucien Bradet
Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-3081

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT

Administered By:
Statistics Canada

Purpose:
To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and other bureaucratic, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority or Background:
Statistics Canada Act, Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Financing and Operation:
The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal-provincial consultation and cooperation. The project is being jointly funded by Statistics Canada, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, and provincial-territorial ministries of Industry and Small Business.

The project will provide data on small business activities; data based on T-1 and T-2 tax forms, including financial and operation ratios, changes in financial position, business entries and exits, and employment creation and financial performance; T-4 based data on employment creation and on the demographic and earnings profile of business employment; and data based on existing surveys touching on the manufacturing sector and retail sales.

Payments:
The provinces and territories will contribute 50% towards the total cost of $2,536,000 over three years for the development of the T-1 and T-2 based data; Statistics Canada will contribute 100% of the total cost over three years of $315,000 for the employment creation data and the demographic and earnings profile of business employment data; and DRIE will contribute $516,000 over three years for the publication of Industrial Fact Sheets and Demographic Profiles of Business Owners.

For Further Information:
Shawn Brennan
Manager, Small Business Statistics Project
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 990-9047

Rena Blatt
Director
Economic Intelligence
Small Business Office
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 952-2580

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan signed in 1969.)

The GDA was a mechanism to provide for cooperative projects and programs to enhance the development of each region. In the federal government, responsibility for coordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. Specific initiatives under each GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements or memoranda of understanding that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Although the last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984, six subsidiary agreements in three provinces — Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — were still in effect as of September 30, 1987.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on and coordination of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each Agreement contains its own set of objectives that reflect the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

In the federal government, the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion coordinates activities under the framework ERDAs in Ontario and Quebec. The minister responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) coordinates activities under the framework ERDAs in the Atlantic provinces. The minister responsible for the Western Diversification Office coordinates activities under the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements or memoranda of understanding that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Development agreements similar to the ERDAs also exist between the federal government and the governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Northwest Territories in 1982, and later extended to 1989. The EDA with Yukon was signed in 1984.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the federal minister reponsible for coordinating the EDAs. Specific initiatives under each EDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements or memoranda of understanding that are the responsibility of the federal and territorial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

Signed:
May 4, 1984

Effective date:
May 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

Twelve subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Newfoundland ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 1A.)

GDA 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Newfoundland GDA remained in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 1B.)

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $9,883,000; ERDA, $14,800,000; for a total of $24,683,000.

Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) were $11,900,000 for 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for the Framework GDA and ERDA; and for ERDA subsidiary agreements where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 1A), contact the ACOA regional vice-president. (See ACOA chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in tables 1A and 1B), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 1A), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Signed:
June 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 1, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;

(b) to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;

(c) to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

Fourteen subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 2.)

Payments:
In 1986-87, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were $1,500,000. Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) were $3,700,000 in 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, and ERDA subsidiary agreements where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2), contact the ACOA regional vice-president. (See ACOA chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

TABLE 1A

Canada — Newfoundland ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	ACOA	4/5/84	4/5/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	4/5/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,000	15,400
Burin Peninsula	ACOA	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Rural Development	ACOA	19/7/84	19/7/84	31/3/88	18,200	9,100
Ocean Industries	ACOA	16/8/84*	16/8/84	31/3/90	49,000	29,500
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/8/84	16/8/84	31/3/89	21,000	12,500
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/12/84	20/12/84	31/12/89	46,333	38,500
Water Planning/ Management	Environment	30/7/85	30/7/85	31/3/88	8,500	6,500
Highways	Transport	24/6/85	24/6/85	31/3/92	180,000	112,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	23/4/86	23/4/86	23/4/91	—	—
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	28/4/86	28/4/86	31/3/90	48,000	33,600
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	27/3/87	27/3/87	31/3/91	4,800	4,000
Total					429,833	283,200

* Includes amendment signed 3/4/87.

TABLE 1B

Canada — Newfoundland GDA Subsidiary Agreement in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Parks	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800

TABLE 2

Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	ACOA	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	1,000	500
Transportation Development	Transport	13/6/84	13/6/84	13/6/89	41,900	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture (CFS)	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	41,000	26,000
Energy Alternatives	Energy, Mines and Resources	13/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	29/7/83*	1/4/83	31/3/88	20,144	13,688
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	10,000	7,500
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	8,985	5,800
Marketing	ACOA	29/3/85	1/4/84	31/3/89	7,500	5,000
Industrial Commissions	ACOA	23/5/85	23/5/85	31/3/90	1,000	650
Industrial Competitiveness	ACOA	13/9/85	13/9/85	13/9/87	8,500	6,800
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	29/6/84	29/6/84	**	—	—
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	7/1/86	7/1/86	1/1/89	300	240
Industrial Development	ACOA	3/4/87	3/4/87	31/9/92	23,500	16,450
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	1/5/87	1/5/87	31/3/91	11,500	11,500
Total					185,329	127,128

* Amended June 13, 1984 to place the existing agreement under the authority of the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA.

** First review by Ministers — two years after signing.

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Signed:
June 11, 1984

Effective date:
June 11, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The major objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;

(b) to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;

(c) to maximize — on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians — the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;

(d) to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;

(e) to improve joint consultation and coordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and

(f) to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

Ten subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Nova Scotia ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 3A.)

GDA 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Three subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Nova Scotia GDA remained in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 3B.)

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $3,101,000 and ERDA, $2,800,000; for a total of $5,901,000.

Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) were $15,600,000 in 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for the framework GDA and ERDA; and for ERDA subsidiary agreements where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in tables 3A and 3B), contact the ACOA regional vice-president. (See ACOA chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in tables 3A and 3B), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in tables 3A and 3B), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 3A

Canada — Nova Scotia ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	ACOA	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Strait of Canso	ACOA	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	11/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	26,945	16,125
Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans	26/10/84	26/10/84	31/3/89	50,000	35,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/11/84*	9/11/84	31/3/89	14,000	9,800
Technology Transfer	ACOA	9/7/85	9/7/85	31/3/90	34,000	23,800
Advance Manufacturing Support	ACOA	9/10/85	9/10/85	31/3/88	31,100**	21,720
Sysco Modernization	Regional Industrial Expansion	28/2/86	28/2/86	31/3/91	157,000	110,000
Sydney Tar Ponds	Environment	7/11/86	7/11/86	7/11/91	34,247	23,973
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	30/3/87	30/3/87	31/3/91	11,250	9,000
Total					390,542	271,018

* Includes amendment signed 8/4/87.

** Includes municipal share.

TABLE 3B

Canada — Nova Scotia GDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Agri-Food	Agriculture	5/10/82	5/10/87	48,300	23,300
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Regional Industrial Expansion	7/6/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000
Ocean Industry Development	ACOA	24/7/81	24/7/88	35,000	22,950
Total				139,300	88,250

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Signed:
April 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 13, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The overall aim of economic and regional development is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the Canada average. The major goals of economic and regional development are:

(a) to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;

(b) to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and

(c) to ensure that each region of the province and in particular those regions in which economic disparities are especially pronounced makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

Eleven subsidiary agreements under the Canada — New Brunswick ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 4A.)

GDA 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Two subsidiary agreements under the Canada — New Brunswick GDA remained in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 4B.)

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $4,997,000 (ongoing and now expired subsidiary agreements); ERDA, $3,676,000; for a total of $8,673,000. Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) were $2,600,000 in 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for framework GDA and ERDA; and for ERDA subsidiary agreements where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 4A), contact the ACOA regional vice-president. (See ACOA chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in tables 4A and 4B), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 4A), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — QUEBEC

Signed:
December 14, 1984

Effective date:
December 14, 1984

Terminates:
December 14, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and to create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;

(b) to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and incomes so that the population of Quebec can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;

TABLE 4A

Canada — New Brunswick ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	ACOA	13/4/84	13/4/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	25/6/84	25/6/84	31/3/89	32,000	25,000
Forest Renewal	Agriculture (CFS)	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	77,400	42,300
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,307	15,000
Transportation Development	Transport	14/8/84	13/8/84	31/3/89	90,500	63,417
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	27/8/84	27/8/84	31/3/89	45,000	25,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/11/84*	30/11/84	31/3/89	52,000	36,000
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	13/4/84	13/4/84	**	—	—
Industrial Development	ACOA	5/12/85	5/12/85	31/3/90	30,000	21,000
Industrial Innovation	ACOA	28/5/86	28/5/86	31/3/91	28,570	20,000
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	16/4/87	1/4/87	31/3/91	13,125	10,500
Total					394,902	260,217

* Includes amendment signed 14/8/87.

** Subject to joint review 3 years after signing.

TABLE 4B

Canada — New Brunswick GDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Consolidated Bathurst	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/3/82	31/3/89	175,000*	19,600
Northeast New Brunswick	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/6/77	31/3/89	95,500	67,175

* Includes private sector contribution.

(c) to facilitate consultation on and coordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

Eleven subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Quebec ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 5.)

GDA 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

No agreements remained in effect as of September 30, 1987.

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $9,321,000 (agreements now expired); ERDA, $25,295,000; for a total of $34,616,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, contact the Federal Economic Development Coordinator for Quebec (listed at the end of this chapter);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 5), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 5), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ONTARIO

Signed:
November 2, 1984

Effective date:
November 2, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

TABLE 5

Canada — Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/1/85	16/1/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/1/85	23/1/85	31/3/90	350,000	175,000
Communications	Communications	1/2/85	1/2/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Cultural Infrastructures	Communications	29/3/85	29/3/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Forest Development	Agriculture (CFS)	30/4/85	30/4/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology	10/6/85	10/6/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	5/7/85	5/7/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Transportation	Transport	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/2/86	13/2/86	31/3/90	—	—
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	17/2/87	17/2/87	31/3/90	35,000	17,500
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	11/6/87	11/6/87	31/3/90	35,000	17,500
Total					1,270,000	635,000

TABLE 6

Canada — Ontario ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/11/84	2/11/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	14/11/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	150,000	75,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/11/84	20/11/84	30/10/89	44,000	22,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	14/6/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Agriculture and Food (MOU)	Agriculture	27/8/85	27/8/85	31/3/88	—	—
Cultural Development	Communications	25/9/86	25/9/86	31/3/90	50,000	25,000
Total					276,000	138,000

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and coordinating, where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

Six subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Ontario ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 6.)

GDA 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

No agreements remained in effect as of September 30, 1987.

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENT:

In 1986-87 federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $518,000 (agreements now expired); ERDA $2,500,000; for a total of $3,018,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, contact the Federal Economic Development Coordinator for Ontario (listed at the end of this chapter);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 6), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 6), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — MANITOBA

Signed:
November 25, 1983

Effective date:
January 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:

The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

Thirteen subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Manitoba ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 7.)

GDA 1974 MANITOBA — CANADA

No agreements remained in effect as of September 30, 1987.

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $17,729,000 (agreements now expired); ERDA, $1,200,000; for a total of $18,929,000.

Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Western Diversification Office were $1,600,000 for 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, and ERDA subsidiary agreements where the Western Diversification Office is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 7), contact the Office. (See Western Diversification Office chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 7), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 7), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Signed:
January 30, 1984

Effective date:
January 30, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:

The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;

TABLE 7

Canada — Manitoba ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Western Diversification	25/11/83	4/1/84	4/1/89	3,000	1,500
Forest Renewal	Agriculture (CFS)	15/3/84	15/3/84	31/3/89	27,160	13,580
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	18/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	24,700	14,800
Transportation Development	Transport	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	137,660	111,610
Churchill	Transport	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	93,150	38,060
Urban Bus	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/6/84	4/6/84	31/3/89	50,000	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	30/5/84	30/5/84	31/3/89	38,300	23,000
Communications and Cultural Industries	Communications	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	21,000	13,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Transportation and Urban Bus (MOU)	Transport	8/12/83	8/12/83	—	—	—
Agriculture Development (MOU)	Agriculture	12/1/84	12/1/84	—	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	10/5/85	10/5/85	10/5/90	—	—
Winnipeg Code Area Area Initiative	Western Diversification*	10/10/86	1/4/86	31/3/91	100,000**	33,334
Total					524,970	288,884

* Lead Agency; others include EIC, HWC, SSC, CMHC.

** Includes municipal share.

(b) to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the measures taken under this Agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and

(c) to improve consultation and to coordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development measures by both governments, in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

Eleven subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 8.)

Payments:
In 1986-87, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were $4,441,000.

Federal expenditure under the ERDA subsidiary agreement that has now been transferred from DRIE to the Western Diversification Office was $200,000 in 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, and ERDA subsidiary agreements where the Western Diversification Office is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 8), contact the Office. (See Western Diversification Office chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 8), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 8), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

Signed:
June 8, 1984

Effective date:
June 8, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province and, more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

(a) to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;

(b) to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;

(c) to strengthen multi-departmental coordination within and between the two governments;

(d) to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

TABLE 8

Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Western Diversification	30/1/84	30/1/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	21/6/84	21/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	14,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	16/5/84	16/5/84	31/3/89	6,380	3,190
Agricultural Development	Agriculture	7/8/84*	7/8/84	31/3/89	55,000	25,000
Agricultural Community Water Development	Agriculture	7/8/84	7/8/84	31/3/89	32,000	16,000
Advanced Technology	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	33,200	16,600
Northern Economic Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	36,000	18,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/11/84	23/11/84	31/3/89	30,000	15,000
Technology Strategy (MOU)	Science and Technology	30/1/84	30/1/84	**	—	—
Irrigation (MOU)	Agriculture	30/7/86	30/7/86	31/3/00	—	—
Irrigation Development	Agriculture	17/10/86	17/10/86	31/3/92	100,000	50,000
Total					322,580	158,790

* Includes amendment signed 27/11/86.

** Subject to joint review after two years.

Nine subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Alberta ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 9.)

GDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

No agreements remained in effect as of September 30, 1987.

GDA AND ERDA PAYMENTS:

In 1986-87, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $1,330,000 (agreements now expired); ERDA, $1,258,000 for a total of $2,588,000.

Federal expenditure under the ERDA subsidiary agreement that has now been transferred from DRIE to the Western Diversification Office was $1,505.000 for 1986-87.

For Further Information:

(1) for ERDA, and ERDA subsidiary agreements where the Western Diversification Office is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 9), contact the Office. (See Western Diversification Office chapter for details.);

(2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 9), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;

(3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 9), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Signed:
November 23, 1984

Effective date:
November 23, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The economic development objectives for the province are:

(a) to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;

(b) to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;

(c) to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and

(d) to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

Nine subsidiary agreements under the Canada — British Columbia ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 10.)

Payments:
In 1986-87, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where DRIE was the responsible federal body were $4,347,000.

Federal expenditures under those ERDA subsidiary agreements that have now been transferred from DRIE to the Western Diversification Office were $2,055,000 for 1986-87.

TABLE 9

Canada — Alberta ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	23,000	11,500
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/93	56,300	28,150
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	8/6/84	8/6/84	31/3/94	—	—
Agriculture and Food Development (MOU)	Agriculture	8/6/84	8/6/84	8/6/89	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	22/4/85	22/4/85	22/4/90	—	—
Native Economic Development (MOU)	Indian and Northern Affairs	29/8/85	29/8/85	31/3/90	300	150
Northern Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/10/85	2/10/85	31/3/94	40,000	20,000
Agriculture Processing	Western Diversification	1/2/86	1/2/86	31/3/91	50,000	25,000
Transportation (MOU)	Transport	28/2/86	28/2/86	28/2/91	—	—
Total					169,600	84,800

For Further Information:

1. (1) for ERDA, and ERDA subsidiary agreements where the Western Diversification Office is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 10), contact the Office. (See Western Diversification Office chapter for details.);
2. (2) for subsidiary agreements where DRIE is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 10), contact the DRIE regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;
3. (3) for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 10), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

EDA 1984 CANADA — YUKON

Signed:
June 4, 1984

Effective date:
June 4, 1984

Terminates:
June 4, 1989

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

- (a) to facilitate the diversification, the orderly expansion and the permanent stability of Yukon's economy;
- (b) to improve the opportunities for the people of Yukon to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of Yukon;
- (c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of an improved and social infrastructure in Yukon and through efforts to encourage the expansion of productive enterprise and employment in all regions of the Territory.

Three subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Yukon EDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 11.)

Payments:
Payments of $973,000 were made in 1986-87 under the Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

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A. Stubbs
Director, Yukon
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
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108 Lambert Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2
Tel.: (403) 668-4655

EDA 1987 CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Signed:
April 30, 1987

Effective date:
April 30, 1987

Terminates:
March 31, 1989

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 10

Canada — British Columbia ERDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	25/5/85	25/5/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	20,000	10,000
Agriculture	Agriculture	25/7/85	25/7/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	30/7/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	10,000	5,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	21/8/85	21/8/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Industrial Development	Western Diversification	22/8/85	22/8/85	31/3/90	125,000	62,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	1/3/85	1/3/85	1/3/90	—	—
Small Business Incentives	Western Diversification	24/10/85	24/10/85	31/3/90	50,000	25,000
Victoria Convention Centre	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/5/86	30/5/86	31/3/90	21,825*	7,275
Total					596,825	294,775

* Includes municipal share.

This agreement replaced the EDA that expired on March 31, 1987. Two subsidiary agreements under the Canada Northwest Territories EDA were in effect as of September 30, 1987. (See Table 12.) These initiatives replaced the Domestic Market Subsidiary Agreement that expired March 31, 1987.

Payments:

A total of $2,502,000 was paid by DRIE under the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement in 1986-87.

For Further Information:

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P. Berthelet
Director, Northwest Territories
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SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Special ARDA Committees for each participating province/territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the province/territory, and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:

These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority or Background:

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:

The original Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four Western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977. New Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

TABLE 11

Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/5/85	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Economic Development and Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion/Indian and Northern Affairs/ Employment and Immigration	10/5/85	31/3/89	667	599
Small Business Incentives	Regional Industrial Expansion	6/1/87	31/3/91	4,600	3,220
Total				15,267	11,819

TABLE 12

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreements in Effect Sept. 30, 1987

Subject	*Responsible Federal Body*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/9/87	31/3/90	12,000	8,400
Small Business Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/9/87	31/3/90	9,300	6,510
Total				21,300	14,910

British Columbia, and Northwest Territories in 1977, followed by Yukon in 1978. These have subsequently been extended three times. (See Table 13.)

TABLE 13

Special ARDA Agreements

Province/Territory	*Signed*	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1989
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1989
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1989
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1989
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1989

Financing and Operation:

The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost-sharing with the provinces/territories on a fifty-fifty basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition, in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally, project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government, and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:

See Table 14.

For Further Information:

G. Lerchs
Director
Program Operations
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
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REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

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TABLE 14

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province/Territory	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Manitoba	2,621	4,117	5,510	6,709	4,884
Saskatchewan	2,701	3,698	2,995	4,200	3,081
British Columbia	2,566	3,245	2,630	3,283	4,778
Yukon	689	863	524	680	772
Northwest Territories	1,078	2,499	1,829	6,249	5,394
Total	9,655	14,422	13,488	21,121	18,909

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FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS

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ATLANTIC CANADA OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY (ACOA)

Offices of the President and vice-presidents (See list at the end of ACOA chapter.)

WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION OFFICE (WDO)

See office locations at end of WDO chapter.

Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise

The objective of Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise is "to ensure that all duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded; to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada as required to achieve compliance with the legislation; to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair foreign competition."

The program consists of the following three activities:

EXCISE administers the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Softwood Lumber Products Export Act and other relevant legislation to ensure that duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner that ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the excise process.

CUSTOMS administers the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act, Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, and other legislation and regulations to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada; and to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair import competition.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION provides management direction, planning coordination and central administrative services to the Department.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act."

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise.

The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in the valuation provisions of the Customs Act and in the other legislation mentioned above — with the exception of the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which is the responsibility of the Minister for International Trade. The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for other policy matters reflected in the Customs Act. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation or exportation of goods.

The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry, as well as being the legislative base for the programs offering relief from the payment of duties. The Special Import Measures Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping or subsidization of imported goods. The Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act extends Customs and Excise jurisdiction to 200 miles or the outer limit of the continental shelf from the inner limits of the territorial sea of Canada for all activities concerned with the exploitation of the non-living natural resources found therein. It does not include activities related to the fishing industry. The former limit of Customs jurisdiction was 12 nautical miles. The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns. The Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which was enacted pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Canada and the United States, imposes a 15% charge on the exportation of certain softwood lumber products from Canada to the United States.

Legislation of other federal departments and agencies, notably, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics, and Employment and Immigration, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, the examination of goods and documents, and the detention of goods pending examination by the department concerned.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 24-1

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. The duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until

the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority or Background:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
These agreements include all provinces and the Yukon Territory. All liquor imports in excess of the duty free limit of up to two imperial gallons for each traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	— 10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml
Cooler Products	— 5¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of two imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Jim MacKenzie
Cargo and Release
5th Floor, Connaught Building
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The primary objective of the Department is to foster a sense of being Canadian. That means nurturing a sense of identity and a feeling of belonging among all Canadians. It also means helping to ensure the full and equal participation of *all* our citizens in the national life of this country.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad range of programs that touch the lives of Canadians everywhere, contributing in a very real way to the continued evolution of a united, bilingual and multicultural Canadian society.

In addition to administrative responsibilities for the Department, the Minister (who is the Secretary of State of Canada) also reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission of Canada, for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and for the Public Service Staff Relations Board.

The Department is responsible for helping people who are Canadians by birth or by choice to become more involved and more aware as citizens. It administers the Citizenship Act and appoints the Citizenship Court judges who swear in new citizens in 30 Citizenship Courts across the country. The Citizenship Registration and Promotion Branch is responsible for welcoming future citizens and helping them acquire citizenship status. It supports citizenship-preparation programs, including language instruction; publishes a variety of citizenship-related material; and encourages citizenship-awareness activities in schools and community groups across the country.

Multiculturalism is a central feature of our national identity — of "being Canadian." Since the introduction of a multiculturalism policy in 1971, federal programs have developed a more vigorous and supportive approach to race relations, economic participation, educational development, broadcasting, and the preservation of heritage languages and other cultural traditions within minority communities. The basic goals are fairness and access to opportunity for Canadians of all origins, based on the Department's commitment to the fundamental principles of equality, diversity and community. The creation of a Canadian Multiculturalism Act, tabled in Parliament December 1, 1987, gives legislative expression to the multicultural provisions of the Constitution and to Sections 15 and 27 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

To support and promote Canada's linguistic duality, the Department provides provincial funding to assist with the provisions of public services and educational opportunities in both official languages. It also helps official language minority communities to participate fully in Canadian society in their own language. Through its translation services, the Department facilitates federal government communication in all languages.

The administration of post-secondary funding agreements with the provinces and territories is part of the Department's education support mandate, which seeks better access to higher education for all Canadians. To this end, the Department also administers the Canada Student Loans Program and assists the provinces in providing courses of study in both official languages. In efforts to combat illiteracy, the Department is providing leadership by funding community-based volunteer groups.

Through its Human Rights Directorate, the Department works to increase Canadians' enjoyment of human rights, and to fulfill Canada's domestic and international human rights commitments — which includes reporting to the United Nations on the status of human rights in Canada. The Department provides financial assistance to community groups for the development and promotion of educational materials, with special emphasis on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; and coordinates meetings on human rights issues.

The efforts of the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat are directed toward helping people with special needs to become full and active members of society — by helping ensure equal access to employment opportunities, transportation, educational institutions, and community facilities.

The Department provides financial assistance and moral support to Canada's aboriginal peoples to help them strengthen their communities, maintain their heritage and traditional languages, and adapt to life in urban areas. Funding is also provided for political advocacy; for aboriginal women's projects; and for a network of communications societies that are developing aboriginal newspapers, radio and television programming.

Through its Women's Program, the Department provides advice, information, and financing for voluntary associations working to improve the equality of women. Priority is given to education, the improvement of economic independence, the promotion of equality in the workforce, and efforts to eliminate violence against women. Recent initiatives are concerned with the special problems of immigrant and visible minority women, and others who, like them, may be isolated from the benefits enjoyed by other citizens.

The Voluntary Action Directorate supports the Secretary of State of Canada in the Minister's role as advocate for voluntary action; and provides technical, professional and financial support to non-profit, community-oriented volunteer organizations.

The Department's State Ceremonial Directorate is responsible for planning and managing state ceremonies and special events, such as visits by members of the Royal Family, national celebrations and state funerals.

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TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered By:
Promotion of Official Languages Branch

Purpose:
To provide technical and financial assistance to provincial and territorial governments wanting to promote both official languages — English and French — and to support the development of official-language-minority communities; in particular, by providing these communities with services in their own language.

Authority or Background:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III, The Work World).

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of the Resource-Person Assignment Service and the Consultation Service.

1. The Resource Person Assignment Service is available to provincial and territorial governments to carry out projects ensuring the availability of services to official-language-minority communities or for improving the quality of existing services. These services must be made available in official language community development such as social and community services, health, justice, cultural development and youth.
2. The Consultation Service gives access to federal government information and professional and technical resources in the areas related to official languages, particularly:
   a) use of the two official languages as languages of service, work and participation;
   b) development of official-language community institutions;
   c) teaching and learning of the two official languages;
   d) translation, terminology and interpretation.
3. The Consultation Service is subject to the availability of resources. It provides information and documentation, and specialists who act as advisors or consultants.

Federal financial contributions are limited to 50% (on a cost-shared basis) of special projects sponsored by a province or territory. Each project must be a new initiative or an addition to an established program, and must enhance the usual level of service to the official-language-minority group or enhance the government body's ability to work in the second language. In 1986-87, the Department of the Secretary of State spent $2,668,638 out of a budget of $2,989,000 ($500,000 for Manitoba, $666,918 for New Brunswick, $911,791 for Ontario, $250,000 for Newfoundland, $80,167 for Prince Edward Island, $21,178 for Quebec, $62,268 for Saskatchewan and $176,316 for the Northwest Territories). With respect to the Northwest Territories, the agreement on official and native languages stipulates that the federal government shall bear all the costs involved with the implementation of the official languages.

For Further Information:
Mark Goldenberg
Director General
Promotion of Official Languages Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education in the language of the official-language-

minority community of each province and territory, and to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

Authority or Background:
Official languages in education programs were established in 1970-71 further to recommendations of the 1968 report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost $1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983, a new protocol was signed and three-year bilateral agreements worth approximately $600 million were concluded with each province and territory. In September 1985, the protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. The Government of Canada's contributions over the period of the extension will total approximately $432 million.

Time Frame:
From 1970 through 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides assistance in the following manner.

A. Federal financial assistance is provided under four program expenditure categories:

Infrastructure Support

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority-language and second-language instruction is provided in the form of per-student payments and/or for special arrangements agreed to with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development

Support is provided for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the set-up of minority-language education programs, immersion programs and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development

Assistance is provided to minority-language and second-language teachers who are upgrading their linguistic and teaching skills. In particular, the federal government funds bursaries awarded by provincial and territorial departments of education, and contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support

Assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extra-curricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded through provincial and territorial authorities to post-secondary students who wish to study in their own language — if this is a minority language; or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

B. Support is provided for two national programs administered by the Council of Ministers of Education Canada (CMEC) in conjunction with provincial/territorial departments of Education:

Summer Language Bursary Program

This program enables the post-secondary student to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language at accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec, who are eligible from the second last year of high school on, can also participate in this program — to help to improve their skills in their own language.

Official-Language Monitor Program

Through this program, students enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

C. In addition:

Through the Language Acquisition Development Program, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for the compilation and/or dissemination of information related to official-language-minority education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; for the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (six in 1986-87) are financed from the accumulated interest of a $300,000 endowment fund created in 1979, and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments:
See Table 1.

For Further Information:
Hilaire Lemoine
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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TABLE 1

Official Languages in Education — Summary by Provinces and Territories — Expenditures for 1986-87

Provinces and Territories	*Infrastructure (\$)*	*Program Expansion and Development (\$)*	*Teacher Training (\$)*	*Student Support (\$)*	*Total (\$)*
Newfoundland	1,119,444	2,422,567(1)	300,000	168,259	4,010,270
Prince Edward Island	965,080	182,395	97,636	86,275	1,331,386
Nova Scotia	2,610,390	1,357,956	223,051	204,847	4,396,244
Independent Schools	21,346	—	—	—	21,346
New Brunswick	21,205,863	4,692,752	340,994	130,000	26,369,609
Quebec	73,371,928	2,830,400	750,000	1,500,000	78,452,328
Ontario	45,484,245	6,840,781(2)	1,483,205	1,438,691	55,246,922
Independent Schools	859,202	—	—	—	859,202
Manitoba	6,015,220	810,989	143,900	321,000	7,291,109
Independent Schools	71,824	62,135	—	—	133,959
Saskatchewan	1,931,903	1,667,215	520,500	345,000	4,464,618
Alberta	4,791,587	2,022,688	248,533	395,000	7,457,808
British Columbia	3,621,613	4,029,872	884,273	335,300	8,871,058
Independent Schools	291,982	98,352	—	—	390,334
Sub-Total	162,361,627	27,018,102	4,992,092	4,924,372	199,296,193
Yukon	189,776	473,854	22,608	18,000	704,238
Northwest Territories	325,715	176,684	20,164	40,176	562,739
Sub-Total	515,491	650,538	42,772	58,176	1,266,977
Total	162,877,118	27,668,640	5,034,864	4,982,548	200,563,170
National Programmes					9,800,678
Summer Language Bursaries					6,571,489
Official-Language Monitors					
Grand Total					216,935,337 (notes 1-2)

Note 1: This amount includes \$250,000 from the Official Language Communities Program for the school-community centre project in Mainland.

Note 2: This amount includes \$300,000 from the Official Language Communities Program for TVOntario French-language educational programming.

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support

Purpose:
The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help in the form of guaranteed loans available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest-relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for a deferral of interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for former students who are unemployed or temporarily disabled.

Authority or Background:
Canada Student Loans Act and Regulations

Time Frame:
Ongoing

Financing and Operation:
There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program, except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province that chooses to operate its own student aid program, and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program, may be paid an alternative payment. Quebec has opted out since the inception of the program and has received an alternative payment amounting to \$321 million.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he or she ceases to be enrolled. At that time, the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may receive up to \$105 a week during the study period.

Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender, subject to a maximum term of $9^1/_2$ years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may owe more than $2,500 in principal at any one time. Under the interest-relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of up to 18 months, granted to the borrower in 3-month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government are determined annually on August 1 in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields over the previous six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Loan applications by full-time and part-time students are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority, which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his or her application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender or collection agent.

The total amount of money to be loaned to full- and part-time students is determined each year by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrolment between that year and the year concerned, as well as applying a factor related to costs of education. In addition to this "basic loan provision," the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic loan provision is divided among provinces based on the number of 18- to 24-year-old people in their population.

Payments:
See Table 2.

For Further Information:

General:

M.F. Meloshe
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

F.B. Woyiwada
Director, Policy, Research and Liaison
Canada Student Loans Program
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

TABLE 2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province from 1984-85 to 1986-87

	1984-85		*1985-86*		*1986-87*	
Province and Territory	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*
Newfoundland	28,250	9,270	37,456	11,594	41,860	12,952
Prince Edward Island	4,930	2,130	5,267	2,219	5,996	2,357
Nova Scotia	37,575	13,234	37,548	13,392	42,036	14,102
New Brunswick	27,204	11,125	33,213	11,741	37,711	12,509
Ontario	266,835	111,637	257,051	106,174	243,632	105,641
Manitoba	35,434	11,147	40,283	12,218	42,053	12,516
Saskatchewan	21,454	8,916	28,736	9,985	45,906	14,960
Alberta	111,740	37,335	136,803	43,266	148,464	50,867
British Columbia	58,776	20,093	70,015	22,764	103,104	24,802
Yukon	644	217	651	200	665	208
Northwest Territories	30	10	43	16	42	16
Total	592,872	225,114	647,066	233,569	711,469	250,930

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:

Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Purpose:

To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial governments.

Authority or Background:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation:

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfers.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose.

Tables 3 and 4 present post-secondary education entitlements by province for 1986-87 and 1987-88. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the tables also include data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter, under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada.

Payments:

See Tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:

Nigel Chippindale
Director
Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TABLE 3

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1986-87*

($000)

Province and Territory	*Cash Payments***	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	62,095	47,089	109,184
Prince Edward Island	13,710	10,396	24,106
Nova Scotia	94,587	71,729	166,316
New Brunswick	77,174	58,524	135,698
Quebec	464,912	782,212	1,247,124
Ontario	863,713	864,161	1,727,874
Manitoba	115,435	87,539	202,974
Saskatchewan	109,270	82,864	192,134
Alberta	208,232	241,430	449,662
British Columbia	311,545	235,295	546,840
Yukon	2,263	2,046	4,309
Northwest Territories	4,553	5,025	9,578
Total	2,327,489	2,488,310	4,815,799

* Department of Finance second adjustment to advance calculation (08/01/87).

** The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by Secretary of State totalled $2,232,296,000. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL LITERACY SECRETARIAT

The National Literacy Secretariat was established on September 8, 1987 on World Literacy Day. It assists the Secretary of State in the development and implementation of a national strategy to improve the level of Canadian literacy. The Secretariat performs a coordination role within the federal government on literacy initiatives. It also enters into partnerships with provincial governments, private sector, labour, media and voluntary sector organizations to support various literacy activities and projects. On the international plane, the Secretariat is working with the United Nations to prepare a Canadian Action Plan for International Literacy Year, scheduled for 1990.

TABLE 4

Established Programs Financing in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1987-88*

($000)

Province and Territory	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	62,246	50,387	112,633
Prince Edward Island	13,928	11,275	25,203
Nova Scotia	95,947	77,668	173,615
New Brunswick	78,119	63,236	141,355
Quebec	454,845	847,118	1,301,963
Ontario	879,199	946,099	1,825,298
Manitoba	117,926	95,460	213,386
Saskatchewan	111,230	90,039	201,269
Alberta	211,697	261,133	472,830
British Columbia	319,290	257,535	576,825
Yukon	2,543	2,083	4,626
Northwest Territories	5,119	5,199	10,318
Total	2,352,089	2,707,232	5,059,321

* Department of Finance first adjustment to advance calculation (08/07/87).

For Further Information:

Richard Nolan
Executive Director
National Literacy Secretariat
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education, Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority or Background:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1953, with the exception of Quebec, which joined in 1969.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:
The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the needs of many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to help the newcomer to prepare for citizenship in particular, and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction," in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship."

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of contributions from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for half the amount they have spent on the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements, which are currently under review.

Payments:
See Table 5.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Hilaire Lemoine
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education, Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks for citizenship and official-language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority or Background:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec signed the Language Textbook Agreement in 1970 and British Columbia joined in 1983.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreement

Province	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*	*1986-87* *($)*
Newfoundland	18,585	16,632	19,712	—	—
Prince Edward Island	837	1,964	1,342	2,714.50	3,372.00
Nova Scotia	15,580	16,350	19,100	18,215.44	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,167,949	1,243,455	963,208	1,417,278.90	1,103,756.62
Ontario	2,947,339	2,829,350	2,673,998	2,238,807.65	2,380,848.24
Manitoba	536,883	334,320	396,049	373,792.94	368,970.63
Saskatchewan	92,010	72,781	70,016	30,056.81	90,730.69
Alberta	774,773	1,548,613	1,016,204	947,270.75	1,537,055.17
British Columbia	1,500,102	2,492,777	2,230,000	3,070,000.00	2,407,074.00
Total	7,054,058	8,556,242	7,389,629	8,098,136.99	7,891,807.35

party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the Citizenship Series, including booklets such as Our Land, Our History and Our System of Government; and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second-language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962, the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:
See Table 6.

For Further Information:
Hilaire Lemoine
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*	*1986-87* *($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	381	636	297	399.65	336.83
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	34,976	14,938	46,779	26,490.91	26,138.78
Ontario	315,590	298,776	100,000	237,125.68	145,000.00
Manitoba	—	24,536	35,267	37,932.00	34,853.90
Saskatchewan	8,126	3,047	10,659	2,907.65	—
Alberta	156,686	175,743	185,484	100,000.00	133,064.99
British Columbia	180,000	175,585	120,000	380,000.00	—
Total	695,759	693,261	498,486	784,855.89	339,394.50

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By:
Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship

Purpose:
To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified; and to coordinate regular federal-provincial-territorial ministerial conferences relating to these responsibilities. The Committee serves as a forum to assist participating governments to meet their responsibilities and pursue their goals in the area of human rights.

Through working groups, the Committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

(i) a study of affirmative action and related special support programs in employment and training;

(ii) the development of a Canadian commentary on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other Conventions to which Canada is a state party;

(iii) identifying emerging human rights and prescribed new grounds of discrimination;

(iv) assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada.

Authority or Background:
Committee created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983 and September 1985 ministerial conferences.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays the expenses of its own participation. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate; but, at each meeting to date, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative has been the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship), although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
J. Chartier
A/Director
Human Rights Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

(Part of the Citizenship and Culture Program)

Administered By:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority or Background:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial coordinators, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal Staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1987

- Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother — June 4 to 8
  Visit to Ottawa and Montreal to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
- The Duke of Edinburgh — June 3 to 5
  Private visit to Saskatchewan, for the RAMSAR convention on wetlands.
- The Prince Edward — June 24 to 30
  Private visit to New Brunswick followed by an official visit to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to present Duke of Edinburgh Awards, inaugurate the International Gathering of the Clans and attend youth events.
- The Duke and Duchess of York — July 15 to 27
  Official visit to Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, for, among other things, the running of the Queen's Plate, the 150th anniversary of Cobourg, the opening of the Mississauga Civic Centre, the opening of the St. Boniface Research Centre in Winnipeg, and a visit to small communities in Alberta.

— The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh — October 9 to 24
Official visit to Vancouver for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, and to Saskatchewan and Quebec to visit various communities and participate in local events.

Royal Visits 1988 (proposed)

— The Princess Margaret — dates to be determined
Visit to Nova Scotia and to Ontario.

— The Princess Royal — dates to be determined
Visit to Newfoundland (for the celebration of 100 years of municipal government); to Prince Edward Island; and, possibly, to one other province.

Canada Day 1987

The theme of Canada Day 1987 was Citizenship in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Citizenship Act. One of the special initiatives developed to promote the theme was the organization of a national Canada Day poster contest, which led to the production of the official 1987 poster.

Canada Day 1988

As in the past, the 12 Canada Day provincial/territorial committees will work closely with provincial, territorial and municipal governments in ensuring that July 1 is a day of celebration accessible to all Canadians. Planning is already underway in the regions following a national Canada Day meeting held in Ottawa on September 30 and attended by the Secretary of State.

Canadian Anniversaries Program

The Department of the Secretary of State, through the Canadian Anniversaries Program, supports the celebration of milestone anniversaries in all parts of the country. In addition to the many anniversaries already receiving support (municipal, social, cultural, religious, etc.) under the terms and conditions of the program, the 100th anniversary of municipal government in Newfoundland will receive a substantial level of support, which will assist province-wide celebrations in 1988 — "Soirée 88." The provincial government is providing matching funds in support of this initiative.

The Canadian Symbols Kit

Originally designed as a Canada Day promotional item, the Canadian Symbols Kit is a colourful, 27-card package complete with a wall map. The objective is to promote awareness and appreciation of symbols that are uniquely Canadian. The kit was written, designed and printed under the direction of the Canada Day Secretariat and distributed through Canada Day committees in the regions.

This publication has proven popular. It is a priced publication available to the public through the Publishing Centre of Supply and Services Canada. All provinces and territories may purchase these kits at a reduced price, depending on quantities ordered. A third reprint is planned.

For Further Information:

Harris Boyd
Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:

Translation Bureau
Official Languages and Translation

Purpose:

To provide provincial Governments having official translation services (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta), with the benefits of the Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities:

Since February 1980, the Translation Bureau has held, in various regions, yearly conferences where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine requirements for their cooperative effort.

Highlights — 1982-1987

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan governments.
2. Simultaneous interpretation services were occasionally offered to provincial governments (Ontario and Manitoba) for conferences, provided expenses were recovered.
3. Technical assistance in defining and developing a translation program was provided to Saint-Boniface College in (Winnipeg), in order to produce a pool of professionals to meet Manitoba's needs. A coordinator was loaned for three years (1981-1984). This exercise has been completed.
4. Courses, workshops and talks were held for translators in Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick translation offices, as well as in the municipalities and the health and education sectors.
5. Arrangements were made for on-going professional cooperation between Secretary of State regional offices and provincial government translation offices (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and the Yukon).
6. Services were provided for the translation of legislation and statutory instruments; and technical assistance was provided to create and organize the official lan-

guages translation and interpretation services of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Technical assistance was provided for equipment for simultaneous translation.

7. Translation service recruitment examinations have been corrected for the governments of Alberta, Manitoba and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.
8. Since 1981, there has been cooperation with the Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba governments for the development and standardization of French terminology in Common Law.
9. Technical assistance was provided to the New Brunswick government for a lexicon project on trades.
10. Training of seven court interpreters for the Ontario Attorney General (July-August 1985) was followed by a developmental program in the summer of 1986.
11. An interpreter was loaned to the Ontario courts to manage interpretation services for two years ending in April 1987.
12. Translation and interpretation services were provided for the activities of the Intergovernmental Conferences Secretariat.

Financing and Operation:
Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the federal Translation Bureau. This service is coordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information:
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Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Solicitor General Canada

Solicitor General Canada was established as a Ministry by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General of Canada is the Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to administrative responsibility for the Ministry, the Minister is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Investigator Canada, and the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of personnel and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the largest of the four agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the RCMP is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security.

The RCMP enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. As well, the Security Offences Act assigns the RCMP primary responsibility for the investigation and prevention of offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons. Specialized protective services are provided to the Government of Canada and the diplomatic community.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence, detects and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and other major fraudulent activities. The RCMP also selectively investigates crimes where the Government of Canada or its agencies are victimized and other crimes involving a significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free of charge to the Canadian police community.

In addition to its federal responsibilities, the RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces excepting Ontario and Quebec, two territories and 191 municipalities.

Correctional Service Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and for preparing offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial cooperation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979.

The National Parole Board is the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution. At present, three provincial parole boards have been established: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that constitute a threat to the security of Canada and reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities. The Service also provides security assessments to departments of the government to ensure an employee's loyalty when his or her work involves access to classified information. CSIS has a responsibility also to provide information and advice concerning security matters under the Citizenship Act or the Immigration Act.

The Correctional Investigator Canada was established in 1973 to provide an independent body to review inmate complaints. The Inspector General of CSIS is appointed by the Governor in Council and, according to the CSIS Act, is responsible to the Deputy Solicitor General. The Inspector General is required to provide the Solicitor General directly with certificates of compliance with respect to the Service's operational activities. While the Inspector General is external to the Service, his or her functions are internal to Solicitor General Canada.

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Ministry Secretariat

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Executive Services Group, Planning and Management

Purpose:
To provide a regional presence for the Ministry Secretariat and to facilitate and support the delivery of the Secretariat's programs throughout the country; to liaise with provincial/territorial governments, voluntary organizations and the general public; to identify needs and opportunities within the regions to facilitate the implementation of the Secretariat's programs; and to manage the Secretariat's communications program at the regional level and serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and the regions.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
The organizational structure consists of six regional offices within the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Executive Services Group. The regional offices provide information, consultations, communications, liaison and program development services and support to the Ministry Secretariat.

Regional offices have a mandate in four general areas:

1. Federal-Provincial Liaison

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in its mandate to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating policies and programs among orders of government, the voluntary and corporate sectors and the general public.

Activities under this mandate include the development and maintenance of links, regular dialogue and a climate of cooperation with provincial/territorial governments, components of the criminal justice system, voluntary organizations and the general public; the provision of direct access to the Secretariat; the support, organization and conduct of consultations on behalf of the Secretariat; the planning and organization of special events, such as Crime Prevention Week, etc.

2. Identification of Needs and Opportunities

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat planning and policy development processes relevant observations, data and ideas from a regional perspective on emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting those needs.

Activities include regional workshops, symposia and meetings; participation in regional planning processes and networks on specific priority issues for the Secretariat.

3. Facilitation of Policy and Program Implementation

The objective is to provide essential assistance at the local level in the implementation of the Secretariat's policy, research and program activities in the areas of policing and corrections.

4. Management of the Secretariat's Communication Program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the Region

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

Activities include responding to inquiries from the media, officials and the public; monitoring the media; organizing press conferences and consultations with the public, government officials and special interest groups; developing and maintaining a regional resource centre; producing or distributing newsletters and special reports and organizing and participating in workshops, conferences and seminars.

For Further Information:
Contact a regional office or the Intergovernmental Affairs Division in Ottawa.

Intergovernmental Affairs Division:
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Atlantic Region:
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Prairie Region:
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Alberta and Northwest Territories:
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10149, 109th Street
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CORRECTIONS RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES

(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Corrections Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research on issues related to policing, corrections, release and security in Canada and to communicate research findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Corrections Research Division develops, manages and conducts social science research for the Ministry. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to Ministry mandate;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies, programs and legislation;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which Ministry policy and program decisions can be made;

e) provide information on crime prevention, policing and corrections to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the Ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Corrections Research Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs.

For Further Information:
John Evans
Director General
Corrections Research and Policy Development
Corrections Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

POLICE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research on issues related to policing and law enforcement in Canada and to communicate research findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
Police Research develops, manages and conducts social science research for the Ministry. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the Ministry mandate;

c) evaluate police and law enforcement policies, programs and legislation;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which Ministry policy and program decisions can be made;

e) provide information on crime prevention, victimology, policing and law enforcement to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and researchers;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern with the Ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Police Research Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Police Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Community crime prevention;
2. Community-based policing;
3. Efficiency and effectiveness of policing and law enforcement programs and services;
4. Fair and equitable decision making in the delivery of these services;
5. Concern for victims of crime;
6. Family violence;
7. Increasing community involvement;
8. With Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, improving the data base related to policing and law enforcement;
9. Unique requirements of native persons and communities in relation to policing and law enforcement;
10. Drug enforcement and enterprise crime.

For Further Information:
Dr. J.G. Woods
Director
Research and Demonstration Division
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Research and Planning and Management Branch

Purpose:
To promote in concert with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (JIC). The JIC, which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician, is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the JIC is the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC) which has membership from each of the departments sitting on JIC, as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the LOC to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Statistics Division coordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the LOC. It is the role of the Statistics Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry.

For Further Information:
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Director, Statistics Division
Research and Planning and Management Branch
Ministry Secretariat
Solicitor General Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2952

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate, Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To promote the development of progressive policy and programs to resolve operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada in consultation, where appropriate, with the Department of Justice Canada and the provinces; and to encourage public participation in crime prevention and control by the provision of support and technical advice designed to stimulate innovation and promote improvement in policing and law enforcement.

Authority or Background:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
The operation of the Directorate is continuous, although the time frames for individual projects vary in length. The duration of external projects is determined through contractual arrangements or contribution agreements arranged year by year to a maximum of three years.

Financing and Operation:

Policy
The costs of the policy component of the unit are minimal except for the salaries of the officers concerned. Studies, task forces and committees are established in response to issues identified by federal or provincial senior officials. Present tasks includes:

- supporting the development of mechanisms to control enterprise crime;
- promotion of cooperation on law enforcement matters, including the development of mutual assistance treaties;
- monitoring and analysis of proposed legislative changes and jurisprudence affecting police and law enforcement;
- the countering of drug trafficking;
- the development of policy respecting policing on Indian Reserves;
- the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of fingerprint examiners pursuant to s.594 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to s.419 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation that provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

Programs

The costs of the program component of the unit include resources for some funding of external projects or programs that help further the policing and law enforcement policy and priorities of the Ministry. Present functions include:

- identifying emerging trends, policy and program issues in police and law enforcement in consultation with Ministry agencies, other federal departments, provincial governments and the corporate and voluntary sectors;
- planning, designing, implementing and monitoring programs and model projects for existing initiatives (community policing, crime prevention, missing children, victims of crime, and aboriginal peoples, and for evolving initiatives (including multicultural policing, crime and youth, and crime and aging);
- producing issues papers and supporting conferences and workships which consider future directions and priorities in programs and policies;
- sharing information with policy planners and program administrators to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies and programs may emerge;
- provides development and technical assistance to support broad, effective and equitable implementation of Ministry policies.

Law enforcement programs are managed centrally by the Solicitor General Secretariat; however organizational links with the regional consultation centres allow local assistance to be provided in the development and implementation of external projects funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

ARRANGEMENTS PURSUANT TO THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT

Administered By:

Security Policy and Operations Directorate, Police and Security Branch

Purpose:

To support the effective implementation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) Act. The CSIS Act makes provision for the conclusion of two types of cooperative arrangements:

- under s.17, between CSIS and a province to facilitate the security intelligence work of CSIS; and
- under s.61(2), between Canada and a province to facilitate the security enforcement work of peace officers, particularly the RCMP.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:

As a result of the passage of the CSIS Act in 1984, federal-provincial consultations produced model agreements which have provided the basis for the conclusion of arrangements with some provinces. Negotiations with the balance of the provinces are continuing with the Secretariat in an advisory/coordinating role.

Financing and Operation:

Support on the conclusion of these arrangements consists of the development of modified proposals for the consideration of all parties and advice on the impact of various clauses of the arrangements. Close liaison on these matters is maintained with responsible federal and provincial officials.

For Further Information:

V. Gooch
A/Director General
Security Policy and Operations Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
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K1A 0P8
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FEDERAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAM

Administered By:

Security Planning and Coordination Directorate, Police and Security Branch

Purpose:

To coordinate the development and implementation of policy and program measures undertaken by federal departments and agencies and directed at the identification and assessment of terrorist threats, and at the prevention of and response to terrorist incidents affecting Canadian interests or foreign interests subject to Canada's protection.

Authority or Background:

Federal government decision

Time Frame:

The operation of the Directorate is continuous, although time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation:

Apart from salaries, the costs of the unit are chiefly related to the maintenance of the Ministry Crisis Centre (a special facility to coordinate interdepartmental communications in the management of emergencies falling within the Solicitor General's mandate), and to the travel of officers for consultation at the national and international levels. Projects are often managed through the establishment of ad hoc working groups drawing upon other departments and agencies involved in the program.

The operations of the Directorate are concentrated on the following main areas:

(a) the identification of requirements to ensure a coherent national response to the threat of terrorism in the near and long term, focussing on intelligence coordination, threat assessment, executive and diplomatic protection, aviation security, emergency response provided by law enforcement and Canadian Forces resources and crisis management;

(b) the development of policy, plans and arrangements on the basis of those requirements at an interdepartmental, federal-provincial and international level;

(c) as a particular aspect of counter-terrorism coordination, supporting the Solicitor General's responsibility for leading the federal response to terrorist incidents in Canada, by maintaining special crisis management arrangements including the operation of the Ministry Crisis Center and conducting counter-terrorism exercises at national and international levels.

Provincial responsibility for the administration of justice and the management of emergencies affecting the public safety demand that there be strong federal-provincial cooperation in these activities, particularly in respect of the requirement for formal agreements and arrangements pursuant to the CSIS Act governing cooperation between police forces concerning national security offences that embrace the terrorist threat.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A. MacLaren
Director General
Security Planning and Coordination Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
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Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The RCMP has the primary role in the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders.

A Native Special Constable Program is provided in seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick excepted) and two territories, funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, which provides an effective law enforcement link with Native Canadians.

Protective services are provided to various departments, institutions and agencies of the Government of Canada as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials.

The RCMP also provides a centralized Criminal Intelligence Service to all accredited police agencies in Canada and acts as the Canadian representative to the International Police Organization (Interpol) in Paris. Through these services, the Canadian police population can monitor the activities of known criminals throughout the world.

Law enforcement services are provided to Transport Canada at 18 major airports on a cost-recovery basis.

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES

Canadian police services are provided essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and the criminal courts. These services include forensic laboratories, identification services, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Canadian Police College.

The total cost of Canadian police services in the fiscal year 1986-87 was $97,053,466.

Forensic Laboratories

Purpose:
The RCMP forensic laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance, at no cost, to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Vancouver; Edmonton; Regina; Winnipeg; Ottawa; Montreal; Sackville and Halifax. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present expert evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of alcohol, chemistry, document examination, firearms and tool marks, serology, counterfeiting, toxicology, and hair and fibers.

In addition to establishment of ongoing analytical procedures for the maintenance of acceptable scientific standards, senior staff of the Central Forensic Laboratory are responsible for training, standards of performance, and certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international forensic institutions concerning research and development projects. The forensic laboratory service is involved in the evaluation of police equipment and ongoing involvement in the national breath-testing-for-alcohol program. This activity results in the approval of breath-testing instruments for police use, and the involvement in the formulation of new laws affecting breath testing.

The operational support activities within the forensic laboratory service are a continuing responsibility. The analysis of explosives residues is being addressed in view of the increasing numbers of investigations and occurrences, both nationally and internationally, involving the criminal use of explosives. The identification of body fluids using DNA "fingerprinting" methodologies is a current initiative. This could result in the positive identification or elimination of suspects based solely on body fluid analysis.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:
A forensic laboratory service was created by the Commissioner of the RCMP in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966 brought Forensic Laboratory Services under the umbrella of Canadian Police Services.

Since 1979, the RCMP has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by the program, which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1986-87 federal government contribution to RCMP forensic laboratories was $21,568,404.

Identification Services

Purpose:
Identification Services maintains national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:
The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act gave authority for the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime Identification Services became part of Canadian Police Services. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1986-87 federal government contribution to the RCMP identification services was $19,483,145.

Canadian Police Information Centre

Purpose:
The Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information, which is made available to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nation-wide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided through terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are:

a) Vehicles File;
b) Persons File (including Missing Children);
c) Property File;
d) Marine File;
e) Major Crimes File;
f) Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS);
g) Message Switching;
h) Criminal Records File;
i) Provincial Motor Vehicle Registered Owner and Driver's Licence Systems; and
j) Corrections Services Inmate File.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:
The RCMP was directed to automate police information in 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime CPIC was included within Canadian Police Services. This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system first became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation:
The 1986-87 federal government contribution to telecommunications and electronic data processing was $49,245,783.

Canadian Police College

The Canadian Police College (CPC) provides advanced management and specialized police training in areas such as drugs, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. It also conducts research in the sphere of police management and administration, publishes the CPC Journal and furnishes related information and advisory services. The college is open to all law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police agencies on a limited basis.

An advisory committee composed of representatives from the RCMP, Solicitor General Canada, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and provincial attorneys general (or solicitors general) reviews courses and programs to provide advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:
As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime the Canadian Police College was included within Canadian Police Services. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1986-87 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was $6,212,425.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

Purpose:
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), founded in 1969, is an organization of Canadian Police Forces which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Police Force, Ontario Provincial Police and in excess of 60 municipal police departments.

The purpose of CISC is to provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement intelligence units, and the CISC central and provincial bureaux.

The RCMP administers the Central Bureau at Ottawa for CISC through an Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS) available to all CISC member agencies.

There are provincial Bureaux located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

The CISC executive committee is composed of five RCMP commanding officers and the chiefs of police of 11 major forces. The Commissioner of the RCMP chairs.

Project Focus has been part of CISC since March 1986, it has been in existence since May 1978. Project Focus is a computer application designed to record motorcycle-gang-related information on a continuing basis as provided by participating Canadian law enforcement agencies. Agencies are supplied with current and up-to-date information on the activities of motorcycle gangs, their members and associates to facilitate prosecution.

Approximately 150 Canadian law enforcement agencies, including regional, municipal, provincial and federal agencies provide valuable intelligence and enforcement information for entry onto the data base. There has been some participation with United States law enforcement agencies as well as numerous countries abroad.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame:
CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime and commenced operation in 1969. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1986-87 federal government contribution to CISC was $1,841,169.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide a full range of law enforcement services to those provinces, territories and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the use of the RCMP.

Authority or Background:
The RCMP Act gives the RCMP authority to provide policing services on a contract basis to provinces, territories and municipalities. The approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for RCMP services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts with the RCMP in 1932, with Newfoundland and British Columbia entering into agreements in 1950. The first municipal agreement was with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

New agreements were entered into with eight provinces (Ontario and Quebec excepted), two territories and 191 municipalities in 1981. The agreements are for ten years, expiring March 31, 1991 and contain cost-sharing arrangements whereby the provinces, territories and municipalities reimburse the Government of Canada a percentage of the total cost of the provincial, territorial or municipal police service.

Financing and Operation:
The provincial/territorial/municipal policing agreements stipulate that a direct costing method is to be used in calculating the amount to be cost-shared. The direct costs include all operating and maintenance and equipment expenditures made by the RCMP to provide police services in each province/territory/municipality. In addition, the agreements provide for pension, administration, training and accommodation costs to be added to the direct cost to obtain the total costs to be shared.

In fiscal year 1986-87, the provinces, territories and municipalities under 15,000 population reimbursed the federal government 62% of the costs to provide police services. This percentage increases by 2% per fiscal year until 1990-91 when 70% is reached. Two exceptions to this cost-sharing arrangement are the municipalities of Hinton and Barrhead, Alberta. Agreements with these two municipalities, which disbanded their own police forces in favour of the RCMP, stipulate that each will reimburse the federal government 70% each year until March 31, 1991.

Municipalities over 15,000 population reimbursed the federal government 86% of the cost of providing municipal police services in fiscal year 1986-87. This percentage will increase by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in 1990-91, the final year of the policing agreements.

Payments:
Under the agreements, provinces/territories/municipalities are billed on a quarterly basis in July, October, January and March of each year, for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three month period.

TABLE 1

Payments by Provinces, Territories and Municipalities
for RCMP Policing Contracts (1)
($000)

Provinces/Territories	Provinces/Territories 1985-86	Provinces/Territories 1986-87	Municipal 1985-86	Municipal 1986-87
Newfoundland	21,650	23,478	2,640	1,034
Nova Scotia	20,472	23,012	1,920	2,304
Prince Edward Island	3,322	3,814	349	483
New Brunswick	13,457	13,297	2,490	3,043
Manitoba	26,472	27,462	5,280	6,915
Saskatchewan	34,330	38,360	6,958	8,365
Alberta	36,811	67,520	19,107	24,331
British Columbia	63,958	69,897	77,382	84,952
Northwest Territories	11,400	15,868	—	—
Yukon	4,833	5,410	—	—
Total	236,705	288,118	116,126	131,427

(1) Payments are credited to the fiscal year in which they are received rather than the fiscal year in which services are provided.

Payments made by the provinces/territories/municipalities under contract for RCMP policing services for the fiscal years 1985/86 and 1986/87 are depicted in Table 1.

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To reimburse provincial governments for costs they incur in administering the Business Permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.1 of the Criminal Code.

Authority or Background:
Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code

Financing and Operation:
As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments:
See Table 2.

For Further Information:
The Commissioner
Executive Services Branch
RCMP Headquarters
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3M8
Tel.: (613) 993-3200

TABLE 2

Payments by the Government of Canada under the
Firearms Financial Agreement

Provinces/Territories	Fiscal 1986-87 ($)
Newfoundland	87,707
Prince Edward Island	11,279
Nova Scotia	154,261
New Brunswick	143,936
Quebec	477,153
Ontario	475,726
Manitoba	137,592
Saskatchewan	143,421
Alberta	344,313
British Columbia	69,995
Yukon	29,556
Northwest Territories	73,460
Total	2,148,399

Correctional Service Canada

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand; and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority or Background:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government's Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of 32 provincial inmates admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the per capita costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The per capita costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation.

The Quebec government's Institut Philippe Pinel in Montreal provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs; and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days. Table 3 depicts the costs over the past four years.

TABLE 3
Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1983-84	8,536,900
1984-85	8,959,000
1985-86	9,315,092
1986-87	9,315,692

For Further Information:
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner
Offender Policy and Program Development
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Through interjurisdictional transfers, to place offenders in institutions that best meet their program needs; to provide for reimbursement to the provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of s.16(1) at the request of the federal jurisdiction; and, in provincial facilities, to provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited. For Quebec, an additional, separate agreement for female offenders was negotiated in 1982.

Authority or Background:
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act - custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:
April 1, 1986

Prince Edward Island:
September 7, 1984 (transfers); January 1, 1985 (suspensions)

New Brunswick:
March 15, 1975 (transfers); November 1, 1974 (suspensions)

Manitoba:
December 31, 1973 (transfers); March 1, 1983 (suspensions)

Saskatchewan:
March 27, 1986. This agreement provides 125 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $13.75 million.

Alberta:
November 28, 1985; amended April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a minimum 100 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $10.5 million.

British Columbia:
April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a minimum 30 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $5.906 million.

Yukon Territory:
April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a guarantee of up to four community residential beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $80,000.

Quebec:
February 15, 1974 (transfers); May 1, 1975 (suspensions); April 1, 1982 (female offenders).

Northwest Territories:

April 1, 1986. This agreement guarantees 20 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $.3 million.

Newfoundland:

November 1, 1974 (suspensions); January 2, 1985 (transfers); an agreement signed on September 14, 1949 provides that offenders sentenced to two years or more serve their sentence at Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ontario:

October 3, 1985; amended June 19, 1986

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation:

The Agreements provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the Agreement. The daily maintenance cost is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation. Where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee has been negotiated. Some services, where mutually acceptable, are provided on a marginal cost basis.

Payments:

See Table 4.

For Further Information:

Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner
Offender Policy and Program Development
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION

Administered By:

Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:

To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority or Background:

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:

January 1, 1975

New Brunswick:

November 1, 1974

Newfoundland:

November 1, 1974

Prince Edward Island:

January 1, 1975

Quebec:

May 1, 1975

Ontario:

Provided for in the Penitentiary Placement amended October 3, 1985 and June 19, 1986

Manitoba:

March 1, 1983

Saskatchewan:

No previous agreement; now provided for in agreement of March 26, 1986

Alberta:

January 1, 1975; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

British Columbia:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Northwest Territories:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Yukon Territory:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation:

The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the per capita costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The per capita cost is contained in the agreement and is determined in the same way as Exchange of Services Agreements.

Payments:

See Table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to Provinces/Territories for Maintenance of Inmates
including Parolees under Supervision

Province/Territory	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*1986-87 ($)*
Newfoundland	959,698	528,005	705,137	1,589,094 (1)
Prince Edward Island	6,918	8,630	17,843	128,377
Nova Scotia	116,592	162,254	233,176	50,907
New Brunswick	50,801	65,299	78,035	18,299
Quebec	3,512,268	4,204,519	4,843,450	5,208,685
Ontario	1,125,635	2,091,776	2,475,220	2,087,695
Manitoba	131,509	235,217	112,025	165,442
Saskatchewan	273,497	180,768	345,953	1,390,556 (2)
Alberta	502,780	294,209	1,227,009	7,196,733
British Columbia	619,191	828,136	705,315	1,758,946
Northwest Territories	437,537	336,116	268,652	587,270
Yukon Territory	58,992	67,916	204,558	42,257
Total	7,795,418	9,002,845	11,216,373	20,224,261

(1) Includes $900,000 retroactive adjustment.

(2) Includes $260,000 settlement for previous-year account.

For Further Information:

Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner
Offender Policy and Program Development
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

ALBERTA — CANADA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:

To ensure unified program delivery consistent with the standards approved by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) for the following services:

1) non-residential services: community supervision (parole, mandatory supervision, day parole, temporary absence); case preparation for federal offenders who have been transferred to Alberta provincial facilities; community assessments and investigations.

2) administration services: up to 114 community correctional centre-type beds for federal day parolees.

3) administration of all community corrections contracts with private sector agencies in Alberta.

Authority or Background:

Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame:

On-going with annual review of workload and funding.

Financing and Operation:

The payment for non-residential services is based on Correctional Service Canada's case management person-year formula. For each person-year of work, the CSC will pay the province of Alberta $65,000. This formula covers all associated indirect costs such as employee supervision, office space, and support staff. The workload and related funding is forecasted annually.

Payment for residential services is at $65 per day for community correctional centre-type beds and at the current Community Residential Centre (CRC) per diem rate ($35.75) for CRC-type beds. Bed requirements and related funding is determined annually.

Payments:

See Table 5.

TABLE 5

Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement
1986-87
($)

Exchange Services	7,196,733
Community Services	1,501,261
TOTAL	8,697,994

For Further Information:
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner
Offender Policy and Program Development
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to Correctional Service Canada in relation to parole and supervision.

Authority or Background:
Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31 expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, Correctional Service Canada.

Correctional Service Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities Correctional Service Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain community assessments for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide parole supervision on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

Community assessments are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he or she has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he or she will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with plans for rehabilitation. Correctional Service Canada usually carries out these assessments; but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, parole supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision, but also provide guidance and counsel to parolees and their families. Correctional Service Canada usually provides these services, but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee for service rates developed for each service and approved annually by Treasury Board.

Payments:
See Table 6.

For Further Information:
Drury Allen
Director
Community Release Programs and Support Services
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 992-8261

National Parole Board

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board, under the provisions of the Parole Act, has the authority to grant, deny or revoke full and day parole for all federal offenders and provincial offenders — except in British Columbia, Ontario and

TABLE 6

Payments to the Provinces/Territories for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province/Territory	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*	*1986-87 ($)*
Newfoundland	26,038	15,212	20,284	13,413
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	48,558	—	45,483	64,340
Alberta	169,035	171,365	193,239	48,200
British Columbia	57,428	37,335	36,353	5,396
Northwest Territories	19,225	34,587	29,139	18,292
Yukon Territory	1,758	20,968	15,539	19,418
Total	322,042	279,467	340,037	169,059

Quebec where provincial parole boards have jurisdiction over inmates serving a definite sentence in provincial prisons. The Board is ultimately responsible for granting unescorted temporary absences, authority which it has delegated in part to wardens of institutions.

Under new legislation (Bills C-67 and C-68), the Board reviews cases and, depending on established criteria, may either detain to end of sentence, order one-chance release, or set strict residency requirements for those inmates considered likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the end of their sentence. Before this legislation was enacted, early release — under mandatory supervision — came about by force of law and not through a decision of the Board. Another provision of the new legislation provides that inmates' cases (sentences over two years) be reviewed automatically as they approach day parole eligibility, and that good parole risks be identified and assessed for early release under supervision.

The Board has 36 members, located at its headquarters division in Ottawa and in five divisional offices across Canada; the offices are located in Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Burnaby. Members are appointed by the Governor General in Council for periods of up to 10 years. All may be reappointed. In addition, community representatives, appointed by the Solicitor General, participate in decisions concerning the release of inmates serving life sentences for murder, or sentences of an indeterminate period as habitual criminals, dangerous sexual offenders, or dangerous offenders.

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS

In addition to exercising exclusive authority over conditional release for federal inmates, the National Parole Board makes decisions on cases of inmates in provincial institutions in those provinces and territories which have not established their own provincial parole boards (provincial inmates are those serving a sentence of less than two years). At the present time provincial boards exist in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board therefore has jurisdiction over the granting of conditional release to provincial inmates in the seven remaining provinces and in the two territories.

Where reasonable, the National Parole Board believes that offenders in provincial institutions should be provided with the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for conditional release that are afforded by the Board to inmates of federal institutions. The Board is striving to reduce any disparity which exists between the level of service provided to federal inmates and those incarcerated in the provincial and territorial institutions where the Board has jurisdiction to grant conditional release. To this end, the Board is now conducting panel hearings for provincial inmates who apply for full parole and who request a hearing. The Board also conducts personal hearings for those who have had their conditional release suspended.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLE AUTHORITIES

The National Parole Board is a charter of the Canadian Association of Parole Authorities (CAPA), which also includes the three provincial parole boards (British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec). CAPA meets regularly to discuss matters of common concern.

CAPA members consulted with Solicitor General Canada regarding the Correctional Law Review. They also met heads of Corrections to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern.

For Further Information:

M.E. Hale
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1
Tel.: (613) 995-1308

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) came into existence on July 16th, 1984 by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, which, in effect, transferred the responsibility for security intelligence in Canada from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the newly created Service.

The primary purpose of the Service is to collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

There are four basic categories of activity that constitute threats to the security of Canada:

1) Espionage (Sabotage)
2) Foreign Influenced Activities
3) Terrorism
4) Subversion

These four components form the basis of the primary mandate for CSIS as legislatively outlined in the Act.

In addition, the Service is mandated with two other functions which are also of importance. These are:

1) Security Screening

Security clearances are required for persons employed by the Canadian Government, or under contract to the Canadian Government, who, in the course of their duties, require access to assets classified in the national interest. CSIS is the investigative agency for the government (except for the RCMP and National Defence) responsible for providing security assessments to government departments and agencies, whereby an appraisal of the loyalty and reliability as it relates thereto, is made concerning the subject of such a clearance request.

CSIS also provides advice and information to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Employment and Immigration in respect to the responsibility of those ministers pursuant to the Citizenship and Immigration Acts.

In carrying out security screening investigations, CSIS is precluded by legislation from using those intrusive investigative techniques which require a warrant. Individuals affected by security screening decisions are able to apply to the Security Intelligence Review Committee for a review of those decisions.

2) Foreign Intelligence

As part of international obligations, the Service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. It is important to note that this type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada, may not be conducted against Canadians or Canadian corporations, and ministerial approvals are necessary.

Development of the process in which CSIS enters into cooperative arrangements with the provinces, in the form of umbrella agreements, is almost completed. These agreements specify the general parameters of cooperation and investigative assistance that CSIS and provincial authorities would provide.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the Service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada, as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority or Background:

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism:

The CSIS Act created two unique entities that provide for review.

The first of these is the appointment of an Inspector General, by the Governor in Council, who audits and comments to the Deputy Solicitor General on the Service's operational activities. The second entity is the establishment of the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This committee is composed of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against, the Service.

For Further Information:

Headquarters
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Domestic Liaison Branch
P.O. Box 9732
Ottawa Postal Terminal
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4G4
Tel.: (613) 998-5688

B.C. Region
Vancouver
(604) 737-5300

Victoria District
(604) 388-3672

Prairie Region
Edmonton
(403) 421-5800

Calgary District
(403) 292-5255

Saskatchewan District
Regina
(306) 780-5512

Manitoba District
Winnipeg
(204) 983-5405

Quebec Region

Montreal
(514) 283-5566

Quebec District
(418) 648-4960

Toronto Region

Toronto
(416) 865-1480

Niagara Falls District
(416) 357-9500/9501

Windsor District
(519) 258-6637

Kitchener District
(519) 579-4170

London District
(519) 679-4380

Hamilton District
(416) 572-2935

Ottawa Region

Ottawa
(613) 998-1679

Sudbury District
(705) 675-0648

Atlantic Region

Halifax
(902) 420-5900

New Brunswick District
Moncton
(506) 857-6167

Newfoundland
St. John's
(709) 772-5449

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, part of Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people."

While Statistics Canada has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

Statistics Canada is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presences. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in ten locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices also handle reference and consultative services at the rate of about 380,000 inquiries per year. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian polity.

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COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International and Financial Economics, International Trade, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Science, Technology and Capital Stock, Services, Standards, and Transportation Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority or Background:
Statistics Act

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:
Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:

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Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
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VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority or Background:
Orders in council: PC 693-1919; PC 4851-1945; PC 625678-1964; PC 725130-1974.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer tapes and then forward both tape and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:
See Table 1.

For Further Information:

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Chief
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TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*	*Expenditures 1986-87 ($)*	*Estimates 1987-88 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,860.10	1,573.83	1,540.00	1,465.00	1,600.00
Prince Edward Island	361.00	434.40	437.70	376.10	400.00
Nova Scotia	3,458.30	998.60	5,121.50	4,458.80	5,000.00
New Brunswick	2,158.10	2,297.00	2,007.00	2,194.20	2,500.00
Quebec	52,689.15	32,518.16	49,432.60	37,621.39	49,000.00
Ontario	139,827.28	137,433.53	123,994.10	133,000.38	144,000.00
Manitoba	17,962.28	19,196.99	18,413.64	19,939.91	18,500.00
Saskatchewan	36,638.22	33,449.17	32,094.48	32,299.38	36,000.00
Alberta	49,071.25	41,891.44	45,490.59	36,520.31	45,000.00
British Columbia	44,306.48	51,327.28	46,710.70	45,538.58	48,000.00
Total	348,332.16	321,120.40	325,242.31	313,414.05	350,000.00

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

St. John's

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Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Halifax

Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Montreal

Statistics Canada
4th Floor
Guy Favreau Complex
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Montreal, Quebec
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Ottawa

Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Toronto

Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Sturgeon Falls

Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Winnipeg

Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Regina

Statistics Canada
5th Floor
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Edmonton

Statistics Canada
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Calgary

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Vancouver

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Supply and Services Canada

Supply and Services Canada was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department — known as Supply and Services Canada (SSC) — was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer), the Shipbuilding Branch of the Transport Canada, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board, and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission of Canada.

The department was previously divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. However, in January 1985 the two administrations were consolidated under one deputy minister. Supply and Services Canada is involved in seven federal-provincial programs.

The department is responsible for providing Receiver General programs in the areas of payment and banking services, maintenance of central government fiscal accounts and associated reports; certain services in the area of compensation and personnel; and common services (on a revenue-dependent basis) for the supply of goods and certain services required by departments and agencies, and for the disposal of Crown-owned material.

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BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, and Supply and Services. The federal departments of Regional Industrial Expansion and Consumer and Corporate Affairs play an advisory role.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority or Background:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going.

Financing and Operation:
For a service fee, Supply and Services Canada contracts for specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces except Quebec, and for certain drugs on behalf of a number of provinces. In 1986-87, this procurement totalled $11 million.

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General:

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Officer Responsible:

Robert C. Kennett
Manager
Food and Drug Group
Consumer Products and Traffic Management Branch
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Directorates of the Regional Operations Sector.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada, and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of economic development objectives. To this end, Supply and Services Canada has concluded Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperative Supply and Source

Development with all provinces and the territorial governments. Under these bilateral agreements, specific action plans are designed to improve the efficiency of public sector procurement activities.

Authority or Background:
Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial authorities — varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in SSC procurement strategies. Input is obtained from suppliers and industry associations in all provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The department and individual governments mutually agree to cooperate in certain fields such as a hotel directory, joint supplier seminars, or cooperative procurement programs. These projects are then funded by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information:
Regional Directorate Contacts:

West

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Central

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Quebec

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE ON PROCUREMENT

Administered By:
Federal, provincial and territorial ministers with procurement responsibilities.

Purpose:
Federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for procurement have established three task forces to study ways of improving current procurement practices. The Task Force on Improving Access to Government Procurement was asked to study opportunities for improving access by Canadian suppliers to government procurement, with a particular emphasis on improving the use of government procurement as a tool for regional economic development. Based on the recommendations of this task force, and consistent with Canada's international trade obligations, ministers have approved a number of initiatives designed to promote these objectives.

The Canadian Source Development Task Force was established by the federal, provincial and territorial governments to develop recommendations on methods of creating a broader Canadian supplier base to meet government procurement needs. This initiative was undertaken at the direction of the ministers responsible for procurement who agree that regional economies will be strengthened and diversified through more effective utilization of government procurement.

The principal objective of the Task Force on Public Sector Procurement Data is to establish a mutually agreeable process for improving the availability and usefulness of information on the public sector market. A working group has been convened to develop a proposal that addresses data definition, coding and quality issues. This initiative will form the basis of a more comprehensive proposal for the establishment of a procurement data network.

Authority or Background:
Supply and Services Act, Section 5.

Time Frame:
Meetings of ministers occur at least once a year.

Financing and Operation:
Each government assumes financing and operational responsibility for its own participation.

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UNIQUE TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM

Administered By:
A coordinating committee of representatives of provincial and territorial procurement departments and Supply and Services Canada, with consultative representation from other federal departments.

Purpose:
To identify and promote — by maximizing bidding opportunities on public sector requirements — established and emerging Canadian products and/or services incorporating unique technologies.

Authority or Background:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Section 5(1)(c).

Time Frame:
A 12-month trial program will conclude on October 14, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Each level of government assumes responsibility for financial and operational expenditures incurred by its officials.

For Further Information:
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Officer Responsible:
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CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD (CGSB)

Administered By:
CGSB standards, qualification and certification officers — through standards consensus committees and listing panels comprised of some 6,000 volunteers who represent the three levels of government; industry; consumers; research and testing organizations; and others having an interest.

Purpose:
Acting on behalf of all three levels of government and the private sector, CGSB develops standards of quality for goods and services, and manages Qualification Listing Programs and Certification Listing Programs.

Authority or Background:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c); National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi); and orders-in-council (P.C. 1965-248; P.C. 1974-10/1539; and P.C. 1974-11/1699).

Time Frame:
Ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
CGSB is accredited as a national standards-writing organization by the Standards Council of Canada. The Board's standards help ensure that buyers receive clothes that fit, tools that last, construction materials that stand up to the Canadian climate, lifesaving devices that work, and more.

CGSB has developed more than 1,600 standards that are used by consumers, industry, and all levels of government to serve a variety of needs, including purchasing, consumer protection, health and safety, energy conservation, international trade, and regulatory reference.

In developing these standards for goods and services, CGSB uses a consensus approach: the opinions of all interested parties (including users and producers) are weighed. The final decision reflects the will of a substantial majority of a committee composed of volunteers representing the three levels of government, consumers and industry from across Canada.

Through the Qualification Listing Program, CGSB develops lists of goods and services that meet CGSB standards of performance, and lists of manufacturers who are reliable sources of supply. About 1,200 products — mostly hardware store items such as paints, waxes and insulation — are currently listed.

Through the Certification Listing Program, CGSB tests products, evaluates production facilities and licenses successful manufacturers to use the CGSB Certification Mark — which enables consumers to identify good quality products.

CGSB also publishes and sells standards, qualification and certification lists, and other material reporting the result of its work in developing standards and specifications.

CGSB's in-house operation focuses on management and administration. The Board contracts out all of its testing, audit and associated activity. It also relies on resources from other organizations, including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations.

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament. The Board endeavours to recover its costs on a program-by-program basis.

For Further Information:

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RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre; Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate.

Purpose:

To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation, through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority or Background:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VIII, and Regulations.

Time Frame:

Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements were renewed April 1, 1987 for five years.

Financing and Operation:

By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. Supply and Services Canada calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, all categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial Acts to which each Reciprocal Taxation Agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by Supply and Services Canada, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments, which are calculated and paid as part of the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act. Consequently they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:

Federal payments to participating provinces in respect to provincial taxes under the reciprocal taxation agreements are listed in Table 1.

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $15.0 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1987-88. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses and other taxes paid through suppliers are not included in the above figures.

TABLE 1

Estimated Expenditures
under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1987-88
Sales Tax	264.0
Motor Vehicle Registrations	4.0
Total	268.0

For Further Information:

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CANADA SERVICE BUREAU PROGRAM

Administered By:

Canadian Government Publishing Centre; Canada Service Bureau Program.

Purpose:

Reference Canada: the Canada Service Bureau Program operates toll-free telephone referral services nation-wide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral services operate in conjunction with a province or territory to direct people to the appropriate office, no matter what level of government is involved.

Publications: the Canada Service Bureau Program is responsible for the annual Index to Federal Programs and Services, a reference book containing descriptions of the programs and services of federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The Index also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district, and regional federal government offices. The public can find the Index in libraries and in some post offices. In addition, the Canada Service Bureau program issues the citizen's Guide, which contains common questions and answers concerning federal government programs and services.

Authority or Background:

The Minister of Supply and Services has signed telephone referral service agreements with four provinces and one territory.

Time Frame:

The federal-provincial-territorial agreements expire March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

Financed through agreements — 1987/88 value $813,000 — for the delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service capable of handling federal enquiries.

For Further Information:

Robert A. Cabana
A/Chief
Canada Service Bureau Program
Supply and Services Canada
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K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-3344

Telephone Referral Services:

Whitehorse, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, North Bay, Ottawa, Montreal, throughout Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's.

Transport Canada

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the National Transportation Agency of Canada (formerly the Canadian Transport Commission), and a number of Crown corporations with various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the National Transportation Agency of Canada, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services. (This agency is further described in a separate chapter.)

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the Aviation, Airports Authority, Surface, and Marine groups of Transport Canada.

Transport Canada headquarters is composed of a Policy and Coordination Group which, along with four other groups, carries out departmental responsibilities and coordinates the activities of the many important agencies. These four groups are Aviation, Airports Authority, Surface and Marine.

POLICY AND COORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Coordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and in seven regions. It is responsible for liaison with other governments, industry and for international relations; for long and short term corporate policy, planning and programming; and for transportation research and development. This group is also responsible for economic analysis and the delivery and management of cost-shared or subsidized programs such as ferries, highways agreements, and economic and regional development subagreements on transportation.

AVIATION GROUP

This group — under the Assistant Deputy Minister, Aviation — is accountable for the management of all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of aeronautics, including the national air navigation system and its related cost recovery programs. The Group is also accountable for the operation of the departmental fleet of 88 aircraft; promoting all aspects of air safety; administering Part I and elements of Part III of the Aeronautics Act on behalf of the Minister of Transport; and making best use of the resources of the aviation planning element of Transport Canada.

The Aviation Regulation Directorate is responsible for the development and direction of the aviation regulation program for the regulation and control of aviation. The Air Navigation Services Directorate is responsible for developing policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace; and determining the facilities, systems and air traffic services requirements of the air navigation system in Canada, including the provision of essential services in the national air transportation system in crises or national emergencies. The Flight Services Directorate is responsible for directing, planning, organizing and controlling the provision, maintenance and operation of all helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to respond to user needs of Transport Canada and other federal departments.

The Aviation Safety Programs Branch is responsible for monitoring the National Civil Air Transportation System for the detection and elimination of aviation system deficiencies that could contribute to accidents; and the promotion of safety throughout the aviation community through the development of promotional programs and publicity aimed at reducing aircraft accidents through improved personnel attitudes, awareness and knowledge. Six regional organizations functionally responsible to headquarters are tasked with the administration and implementation of safety program activities.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY GROUP

The Airports Authority Group was established in October 1985 with the mandate to operate the national airports system in the most efficient, secure and safe manner; to maximize revenue generation opportunities; and to develop managerial and financial self-sufficiency at airports. The development of this group is in line with the restructuring of Transport Canada and the government policy to streamline the management structure of airports. The Airports Authority Group is currently involved through direct ownership operation and/or financial support in 213 federal land airports.

With respect to non-federally operated aviation facilities, Transport Canada provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is divided into four major activities: road safety and motor vehicle safety regulation; transportation of dangerous goods; railway safety; and surface emergency planning and operations.

The Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for motor vehicle safety, exhaust emissions, and fuel consumption. It also investigates alleged safety-related defects in motor vehicles and ensures technical and legal requirements are satisfied in recall campaigns. The Directorate works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize vehicle regulations and co-ordinate related safety programs designed to reduce deaths and injuries on Canadian roads. The Directorate also works with provincial government officials in committees of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada (RTAC) to develop improved Canadian standards on commercial motor vehicle size, weight and configuration.

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate administers and coordinates a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport, and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport. The Directorate uses federal and provincial legislative powers and resources as appropriate. The Directorate has six regional offices to conduct compliance and industry and provincial liaison activities. CANUTEC, a 24-hour-a-day emergency information and response centre is also operated by this directorate.

The two main activities of the Railway Safety Directorate are to co-ordinate all work in relation to improving railway safety in Canada, including the drafting on a priority basis of a Railway Safety Bill; and to administer the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act in cooperation with the Engineering Branch of the National Transportation Agency of Canada.

The Surface Group's Emergency Planning and Operations Branch is responsible for developing emergency plans, operational procedures and emergency regulations and orders required to ensure the effective provision of priority rail, highway and ferry transportation services during a national or international crisis situation. The Branch carries out joint planning with the provincial governments generally within the framework of memoranda of understanding signed between the provincial governments and the federal government. Planning is also carried out with regards to surface transportation with the USA and other governments within the NATO alliance as well as the private sector and transportation industry.

MARINE GROUP

The Marine Group is responsible for the activities of the Canadian Coast Guard which, in turn, provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal harbour commissions. Other Marine Group interests include Canarctic Shipping Company Limited and the four pilotage authorities. The Group also maintains liaison with Ports Canada and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Canadian Coast Guard

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking; search and rescue; aids to navigation; the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters; ship safety; steamship inspection; vessel traffic services; waterways development; marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up; Arctic resupply; operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers; and main channel dredging and shore protection works.

The Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act gives Transport Canada complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are 360 public ports across Canada engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with national port policy.

Harbour commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Harbour commissions, with a high degree of autonomy, are responsible for the management and operation of their ports — consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine harbour commissions located in the Ontario/Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

Pilotage Authorities

The four pilotage authorities — Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific — created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. They are not involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

PORTS CANADA

Ports Canada, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act and administers a system of 15 ports under C2 Crown corporation status. The Corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

The ports, under the objective of the national ports policy, are mandated to efficiently support government trade and transportation objectives, as well as broader economic and social objectives through their port development programs. The legislation provides ports with a high degree of autonomy in their operation and management through the creation of local port corporations at ports which are of national or regional significance, have a local interest in the management of the port and are expected to be financially self-sufficient. Local port corporations, which are C2 Crown corporations, have been established in Montreal and Vancouver (1983), Halifax, Quebec and Prince Rupert (1984), St. John's (1985) and Saint John (1986).

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the Authority is a Schedule C1 Crown corporation.

The Authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction of the Seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways and VIA Rail Canada Inc., which are all autonomous Crown corporations operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. None of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

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COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador to enable these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority or Background:
This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by the federal government in 1981.

Time Frame:
To date, federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, which was developed by the province, was upgraded utilizing federal funding. Construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson, Hopedale and Rigolet are now completed and operational. Airfield lighting systems and non-directional beacons will be completed over the next two years. It is also proposed to develop an airstrip in the community of Williams Harbour over the next two years.

Scope:
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a navigation aid (NDB).

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of a Federal-Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the aviation facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the aviation facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments:
The federal contributions to date for the 13 airstrips that are operational total $30.8 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips program is estimated to be about $43 million, which includes the cost of the ongoing restoration program for a 10-year period. The annual cost of this program is estimated at $500,000 when the program is complete.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

R. Lane
Atlantic Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
Transport Canada
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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
Director General, Airports Corporate Management, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority or Background:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to public bodies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports that are of significance to the national air transportation program. The Policy also permits the funding of 100% of the cost of approved capital projects at these airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital improvements at existing local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Admissibility:
To be eligible for assistance under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The policy, however, is under review and no new financial assistance requests for operating subsidies have been approved since 1978 nor will be approved until the new policy is available.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request should be directed toward improving a facility at an existing airport. In addition, the aerodrome must be licensable and should be receiving some form of air service licensed by the National Transportation Agency of Canada.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,

2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by Transport Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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Director
Community Airports
Airports Authority Group
Transport Canada
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CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority or Background:
This program was approved by the federal government in 1982, 1983 and 1985.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of an Umbrella Agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will act jointly in the financing and project management of the construction of the aviation facilities, while Quebec will be responsible for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame:
The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory and should run over a period of 8 years; the two levels of government are striving to reduce this period to six or seven years, if possible.

Scope:
The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a non-directional beacon (NDB) and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments:
The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $114.5 million as follows:

Cree airports (3)	$16.5 million
Inuit airports (11)	$98.0 million

Under the terms of the Umbrella Agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of non-directional beacons (NDB), which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of $3 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
Quebec Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
Transport Canada
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Dorval, Quebec
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CL-215 WATER BOMBER PROJECT

Administered By:
The Flight Services Directorate of the Aviation Group

Purpose:
To augment provincial forest fire fighting capabilities by the creation of a national Air Tanker Fleet consisting of a total of twenty-nine (29) CL-215 Water Bomber aircraft. Seventeen of the aircraft being the federal government commitment and twelve aircraft being the provincial commitment. Of the seventeen federal aircraft, four will be operated by a contractor from the private sector on behalf of the federal government, two of the aircraft in the Yukon and two of the aircraft in the Northwest Territories under the aegis of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

Authority or Background:
This program was developed under Special Federal/Provincial Cooperative Supply agreements and with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

For the participation and number of aircraft involved, see Table 1.

Time Frame:
The first aircraft was delivered on October 11, 1985 with a subsequent delivery schedule of one aircraft per month. The federal program procurement commitment terminated with the delivery of aircraft serial number 1097 in June 1987 and the provincial commitment will terminate with 1109 in May of 1988. Operation and maintenance of the federal aircraft is a provincial responsibility with the exception of two aircraft to be operated by a contractor from the private sector in the Yukon and two aircraft in the Northwest Territories under the aegis of INAC.

Scope:
The seventeen (17) federally owned aircraft are being operated by participating provinces and/or selected contractors from the private sector under Dry Lease Agreements. Such operations are subject to the terms and conditions as set out

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial ownership of CL-215 water bomber aircraft

	Federal	*Provincial*
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2
Quebec	2	2
Ontario	4*	3
Manitoba	1	1
Saskatchewan	2	2
Alberta	2	2
IANC	4	—
Total	17 +	12 = 29

* The Province of Ontario was accredited with one aircraft purchased just prior to initiation of the program to balance the federal procurement of four aircraft under the equal procurement premise of the program.

in the Federal/Provincial Cooperative Supply Agreement and the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aide Resources Sharing Agreement pertaining to the National Air Tanker Fleet and such other arrangements as contained in the relevant Dry Lease Agreements.

Financing and Operation:
Initial funding for procurement of the seventeen federally owned aircraft and spare parts was procured under the Federal Special Recovery Capital Projects Program as set out in the April 1983 federal budget. Ongoing operational and maintenance costs are the fiscal responsibility of the participating provinces with the exception of the four aircraft being utilized by INAC. The cost of purchasing and operating the 12 provincial aircraft is the responsibility of the respective provinces.

Payments:
The federal governments fiscal responsibilities pertain to non-recurring developmental costs, aircraft procurement and relevant initial spare parts procurement. Such payments are predicated on aircraft and spare parts delivery/acceptance. The total program cost is authorized at $126,490,500. To date $125,227,216 has been expended on non-recurring developmental costs, spare parts and acceptance of the aircraft.

The balance of federal program payments will be completed with the delivery/acceptance of approximately $500,000 worth of spare parts and the installation of nosewheel steering kits on three aircraft. Subsequent operation and maintenance costs for the four INAC aircraft will be the responsibility of INAC. Payments for the provincial aircraft will commence with each of their deliveries commencing in September 1987.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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AAFA, Flight Services
Transport Canada
58 Service Road
Ottawa International Airport
Gloucester, Ontario
K1V 9B2
Tel.: (613) 998-3100

CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)

Administered By:
The Aviation Safety Programs Branch, Aviation Group.

Purpose:
To provide a cadre of trained civilian aviation personnel to assist in conducting air searches in support of the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Organization; and to provide a focus group for the delivery of aviation safety and aircraft accident prevention programs within the private and recreational segment of the Canadian aviation community.

Authority or Background:
CASARA was approved by the federal government in 1984.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on April 30, 1986 between the Minister of Transport, the Minister of National Defence and the Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, Transport Canada and National Defence will be responsible for training and funding the operational activities and training of the CASARA personnel.

The CASARA organization is represented by groups within each of the ten provinces and the two territories with membership on the Board of Directors including one person from each province and territory. As in some cases, such as British Columbia and Alberta, the provincial CASARA groups are also sponsored for provincial purposes by the provincial government, and because there is considerable benefit to be gained within the provincial regime and emergency measures activities by the existence of a trained air search organization, the involvement either moral or financial of the provincial governments is encouraged.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Memorandum of Understanding the funding of the CASARA operational and training activities will be jointly sponsored by National Defence and Transport Canada with each providing 50% of the expenses. Also, Association Board of Directors meetings will be jointly sponsored by the two federal departments.

Training for the CASARA personnel in air search and rescue operations, and training in spotting techniques, will be conducted by National Defence. Training in aviation safety and prevention of aircraft accidents will be conducted by Transport Canada through the Regional Aviation Safety Offices, each of which has one person-year dedicated to CASARA operations. National Defence has at least two persons, a pilot and a rescue specialist, dedicated to CASARA operations in each rescue squadron.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

R.W. Slaughter
Director
Aviation Safety Programs Branch
Aviation Group
Headquarters
Transport Canada
Centennial Towers
200 Kent Street, 6th floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8
Tel.: (613) 993-6785

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By:

The Ontario and Central regional offices of the Air Navigation Systems — Aviation Group.

Purpose:

To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority or Background:

Negotiated agreement at ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:

Under the agreement, the federal government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids; and the provincial government will be responsible for airport facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the provincial and federal governments have been prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments:

Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada; availability of funds; arrangements being made with the province on site preparation; and the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information:

Officers Responsible:

For sites east of Thunder Bay

R.I. Coulas
Ontario Regional Director
Air Navigation Systems
Transport Canada
4900 Yonge Street
Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5
Tel.: (416) 224-3472

For sites Thunder Bay and west of 88°W longitude.

J.F. Young
Central Regional Director
Air Navigation Systems
Transport Canada
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DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR THYSSEN-WAAS ICEBREAKING BOW

Administered By:

Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:

To develop specifications for a Thyssen-Waas bow section for integration with hulls of ice-classed vessels operating in Canadian waters.

Authority or Background:

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

Project commenced in January 1984 and is scheduled to be completed in April 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The performers are Marystown Shipyard as the principal contractor to TDC along with Thyssen Nordseewerke Gmbh and Newfoundland Marine Design Ltd. as their subcontractors. Under an agreement with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the federal government share will be 90% of $163,190 with the former contributing the remainder.

Payments:

Payments by TDC were $157,300 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:
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200 Dorchester Blvd. West
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Tel.: (514) 283-0022

ARTICULATED BUS DEMONSTRATION — PHASES ONE AND TWO

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To demonstrate the technical and operational feasibility of this new type of bus developed by Prévost Car Inc. Phase One consists of endurance trials and related technical tests to determine the ability of this bus to meet the needs of Voyageur Enterprises. Phase Two consists of the acquisition and operational demonstration of up to 20 articulated buses on a high density route.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
Phase One commenced June 1986, and was scheduled to be completed in December 1987. Phase Two commenced in October 1987 and is scheduled to be completed in April 1996.

Financing and Operation:
Both phases of the work are being performed by Voyageur Enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada — Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each contribute $51,000 in Phase One and $2,449,000 in Phase Two. Voyageur is contributing the remaining $7,780,000 of the total Phase Two cost of $12,678,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC toward Phase One were $41,200 as of November 1987. No payments had been made toward Phase Two at that time.

For Further Information:
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FABRICATED RAIL TRUCK

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To design, develop, construct and evaluate prototypes of new rail trucks for high speed rail passenger service.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced November 1986 and is scheduled to be completed April 1991.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is Bombardier Inc. This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $1,035,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $75,000 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:
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NORTH SHORE RAIL STUDY

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To determine the technical, economic and operational feasibility for the rationalization and electrification of four North Shore (Quebec) railways.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1986, and is scheduled to be completed December 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is CP Consulting Services. This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $200,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $209,000 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:

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VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS

Administered By:

Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:

To assess the current state-of-the-art, and to explore the future directions of vehicle diagnostic systems pertaining to regular transit coaches.

Authority or Background:

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

The project commenced December 1986, and is scheduled to be completed January 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The contractor for this work is TransVision Consultants Ltd. This work is being performed under the memorandum of understanding between Transport Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Transport Canada and the Province of Ontario will each pay $25,000.

Payments:

No payments have been made as of November 1987.

For Further Information:

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LOW COST WEIGH-IN-MOTION SCALE

Administered By:

Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:

To develop and test a low cost weigh-in-motion scale that will weigh, classify, and count vehicles and continuously collect data on traffic operating at normal highway speeds. The target is to develop a system price one tenth the $300,000 cost of current available equipment.

Authority or Background:

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

The project commenced October 1986, and is scheduled to be completed April 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The contractor for this work is International Road Dynamics, Saskatoon. Transport Canada will pay $52,500; Supply and Services Canada, $87,500; and the provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan, $75,000.

Payments:

Payments by TDC were $133,800 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:

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HIGHWAY SNOW DRIFT CONTROL

Administered By:

Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:

To improve existing and develop new methods of controlling drifting snow across highways, in order to improve highway safety and to reduce maintenance costs associated with snow removal.

Authority or Background:

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:

The project commenced February 1987 and is scheduled to be completed November 1988.

Financing and Operation:

The contractor for this work is Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Guelph. Transport Canada will pay $50,000; Supply and Services Canada, $92,500; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada $20,000; Environment Canada $10,000; and the Northwest Territories, $18,500.

Payments:

Payments by TDC were $46,500 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:

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INTEGRATED TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop a microcomputer-based system providing a full range of traffic engineering analyses in order to improve safety and conserve energy in urban transportation.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced January 1987 and is scheduled to be completed December 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for this work is IBI Group, Toronto. This work is performed under a memorandum of understanding between the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Transport Canada. Funding from Energy, Mines and Resources Canada is $153,000; and from the Province of Ontario, $157,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $74,000 as of November 1987.

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FREEWAY MANAGEMENT — MONTREAL

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop a specific system to improve the overall management of the A-25, Metropolitain, Decarie and Ville-Marie expressways in Montreal, in order to improve system efficiency and safety.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1986, and was scheduled to be completed December 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is SNC/DeLuc Co-enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada — Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $125,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $99,800 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:
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DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGE-SCALE METRO PASSENGER CAR

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To design, develop and manufacture a prototype, and specify an innovative large scale, stainless steel, metro passenger car.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced January 1987 and is scheduled for completion March 1991.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor is Bombardier Inc. This work is being performed under the Canada — Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $889,000, with Bombardier contributing $1,222,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $41,500 as of November 1987.

For Further Information:
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LANDING ON NARROW AIRSTRIPS

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop construction guidelines for safe, low cost airstrips for communities currently too small to warrant an airport.

Authority or Background:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project is scheduled to commence December 1987 and is scheduled for completion by July 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for this work is R.S. Wallace and Associates. Transport Canada will pay $217,000; Supply and Services Canada, $250,000; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, $20,000; and the Yukon Territory, $10,000.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1987.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
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Guy Favreau Complex
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Tel.: (514) 283-0022

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Marine Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance to water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; contracting for and provision of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority or Background:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and federal government approval of transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Transport Canada.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than Marine Atlantic.

On April 1, 1977 the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services currently subsidized are as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)

Placentia Bay Service

Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Marine Altantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is no longer a wholly-owned subsidiary of CN; but, as a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it became a totally separate Crown corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is currently governed by a Bilateral Agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are executed by Transport Canada and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland

Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for administering these contracts and for monitoring the services provided.

Transport Canada also provides a subsidy to the Newfoundland Dockyard Corporation, a subsidiary of Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

3. Grants in Support of Ferry Services

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

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Marine Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Transport Canada
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Highway Policy and Programs Directorate through the Regional Directors of Policy and Coordination

Purpose:

This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background:

Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1984-85 to 1991-92. The Agreement with Prince Edward Island was signed on June 15, 1984, and expires in 1988-89, the one with New Brunswick on August 14, 1984, and expires in 1988-89, the one with Newfoundland on June 24, 1985, and expires in 1991-92, and the one with Quebec on July 8, 1985, and expires in 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 in Prince Edward Island, approximately 70:30 in New Brunswick, 62.5:37.5 in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under this program, a total of $403.08 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $242.967 million. In Prince Edward Island, $32.8 million will be expended, of which $16.4 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $90.5 million will be spent in New Brunswick, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $63.417 million. A total $186.08 million will be spent in Newfoundland, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $116.3 million; and $93.7 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $46.85 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

(For Maritimes projects)
Derek Sweet
Regional Director, Maritimes
Policy and Coordination Group
Transport Canada
Heritage Court
Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
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Tel.: (506) 857-7570

(For Quebec projects)
Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
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Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:

Highway Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:

This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to finance jointly the improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background:

Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987/88 to 1991/92. The Agreement with New Brunswick was signed on 29 June 1987 and expires in 1991/92; the Agreement with Nova Scotia was signed on 20 July 1987 and expires in 1990/91.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 70:30 federal/provincial in New Brunswick and 50:50 in Nova Scotia. Under this program a total of $245 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $150 million. In New Brunswick a total of $145 million will be expended, of which $100 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $100 million will be spent in Nova Scotia, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $50 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
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Highway Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA INVOLVING THE YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY

Administered By:
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to finance jointly the construction and improvement of certain links of the Yellowhead Highway.

Authority or Background:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987/88 to 1989/90. The Agreement with British Columbia was signed on May 14, 1987, with Alberta on April 24, 1987, with Saskatchewan on June 5, 1987 and with Manitoba on August 18, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 federal/provincial in each province. Under this program, a total of $100 million will be spent, of which Transport Canada will pay $15 million and the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will make a contribution of $35 million. The funds committed by Regional Industrial Expansion are administered by Transport Canada. In British Columbia, a total of $36 million will be expended, of which $18 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $22 million will be spent in Alberta, of which Transport Canada will pay $11 million. A total $22 million will be spent in Saskatchewan, of which Transport Canada will pay $11 million. $20 million will be spent in Manitoba, with Transport Canada paying $10 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces listing expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
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RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Railway Safety Directorate of Transport Canada, in cooperation with the Engineering Branch at the National Transportation Agency of Canada (NTA).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken to promote railway safety.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves National Transportation Agency consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and NTA recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

Moneys are also appropriated by Parliament to cover federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The payments are administered by the Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the NTA.

Authority or Background:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act; and The Railway Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, with funding provided from a variety of sources.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Transport Canada, may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans on the request of urban communities that have received provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through Transport Canada) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the NTA issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. NTA hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation, but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal government may provide "special" contributions toward grade separations on the recommendation of the National Transportation Agency.

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Agency to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, $3,250,000 plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37-1/2% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Agency, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Agency.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

— for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;

— for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

Transport Canada had $9.1 million in its budget for RRCA projects allocated for 1987-88.

Payments:
Commitments made to March 31, 1986 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $2,336,000 for 17 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville, Golden and Chilliwack.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to October 31, 1987, $277 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
J.H. Galvin
Director
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Surface Group
Transport Canada
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 993-7392

MONTREAL COMMUTER RAIL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Passenger Policy and Programs Branch

Purpose:
This program is aimed at enabling Canada and Quebec to finance jointly certain projects for the modernization of

existing commuter train services in the Montreal area, i.e. the Rigaud, Deux-Montagnes and Saint-Hilaire lines.

Authority or Background:
Federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981, amended on July 19, 1983 and May 28, 1986.

Order in Council P.C. 1982-10-231 of January 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement of April 29, 1981 provided for completion of the modernization by March 31, 1984. The deadline was subsequently extended to March 31, 1986, and subsequently to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Transport Canada's Policy and Coordination Group pays the federal share of the cost of the program, i.e. $70 million, the total cost being $117.5 million. These $70 million derive from two sources: $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program based on a federal-provincial ratio of 80:20, and $40 million in the form of a special grant based on a federal-provincial ratio of 50:50.

The federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981 makes Quebec responsible for implementation of the projects. These projects were prepared by the province and submitted to Transport Canada for approval. Subsequently, a specific agreement giving details of the financial responsibilities of Transport Canada and of the province was signed.

Payments:
The $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program has been committed and spent in accordance with this program's budget.

The $40 million grant was made available in 1984-85 and is to be spent before the end of 1988-89.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

L. Ranger
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Passenger Policy and Programs Branch
Policy and Coordination Group
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Tel.: (613) 998-1918

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose:
To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority or Background:
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame:
The program requires provincial statutes complementary to the Federal Act and the promulgation of regulations. All provinces have enacted their statutes and the regulations have been partially promulgated and adopted.

In 1986-87, federal and provincial inspection forces will cover areas of transportation activity not presently inspected, and these will be coordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

Scope:
This program replaces existing, narrowly-focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It also extends the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and where relevant, also to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the USA, but also to all other countries through UN agency based international transport conventions and recommendations.

Financing and Operation:
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments in respect of these matters on the basis that each level of government will be responsible for its own costs. These agreements are being negotiated and are expected to be signed in 1987-88.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J. Read
Director General
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
344 Slater Street
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K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 990-1147

NATIONAL SAFETY CODE

Administered By:
Motor Carrier Policy and Programs Branch.

Purpose:
To develop and implement new standards and regulations for commercial motor carriers in each jurisdiction.

Authority or Background:
The National Transportation Act (1987), Section 3(2); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1987-4-2200 of October 22, 1987.

Time Frame:
This program will be a continuing program receiving federal funding support between fiscal years 1987-88 and 1992-93 inclusive.

Federal, provincial and territorial motor carrier safety regulations will be promulgated beginning January 1, 1988 through to January 1, 1990. Existing provincial/territorial safety regulations will be updated where required.

Financing and Operation:
Transport Canada is committed to contributing $1.65 million towards the development and implementation of an interprovincial record exchange system; $6.93 million towards the development costs of new standards and regulations; and $15 million towards the operating costs of new standards and regulations.

Development costs for each standard and regulation have been estimated. Final costs will be negotiated with each provincial/territorial government. The total costs for all arrangements will not exceed $6.93 million.

Development costs associated with the interprovincial record exchange system are estimated to be $1.65 million. Transport Canada has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) for the development and implementation of such a system.

Operating costs associated with maintaining the standards and regulations once in place are estimated to be $8.7 million per year across all jurisdictions. Transport Canada has agreed to contribute $1.25 million to each jurisdiction over a five-year period to help defray these costs.

Payments:
Payments will be made on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces, jurisdictions and CCMTA setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
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Policy and Coordination Directorate
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AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority or Background:
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:
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The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 598-4610

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority or Background:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
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The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
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WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
The Western Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority or Background:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings: East Main Street near Welland, Ontario; Lakeshore Road, Welland Avenue, and Queen Elizabeth Way, all near St. Catharines, Ontario; Allanburg, Ontario; and Port Colborne, Ontario.

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:
The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings was $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:

Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,735,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:

General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
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Director of Planning
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Veterans Affairs Canada

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs that recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The Veterans Affairs portfolio consists of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Appeal Board Canada, and Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada. These four components work together to assist Canadians who served in the First and Second World War and the 1950-53 Korean War, together with their survivors and dependents. Certain civilians are also entitled to benefits because of their wartime service. The full range of benefits and services is provided in five regions across Canada, through 32 district offices, one hospital and three veterans homes.

The portfolio is also responsible for commemorating the 112,000 who died in the two world wars and in Korea.

Nearly 1,750,000 men and women saw wartime service for Canada. Today, there are approximately 670,000 remaining veterans: 640,000 men and 30,000 women. The average age is 67. One in every three Canadian men over the age of 65 is a war veteran.

Almost all of Canada's veterans have already passed, or will soon attain, the age of 65. Their health-related needs present Veterans Affairs with significant opportunities and challenges. The experience of Veterans Affairs in meeting their needs over the next few years should be invaluable to a society anticipating an unprecedentedly large percentage of seniors by the end of the century.

Almost 90 percent of the portfolio's budget is spent in the provinces on purchased health care or pensions and allowances provided to 230,000 eligible clients.

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HEALTH CARE

The Department maintains its commitment to the well-being of veterans by providing care in its four remaining institutions, and by purchasing provincially based services from hospitals, practitioners and health-service suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 1 and 2.)

TABLE 1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1986-87

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	3,443
Nova Scotia	13,008
Prince Edward Island	270
New Brunswick	9,675
Quebec	2,443
Ontario	28,803
Manitoba	9,037
Saskatchewan	1,824
Alberta	2,218
British Columbia	7,619
Total	78,340

TABLE 2

Payments for Drugs and Medical Services by Province — 1986-87

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	3,643
Nova Scotia	4,105
Prince Edward Island	1,446
New Brunswick	2,915
Quebec	5,830
Ontario	22,119
Manitoba	2,938
Saskatchewan	2,553
Alberta	2,596
British Columbia	9,130
Total	57,275

Includes the services of doctors, nurses, dentists and optometrists, and payments for drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program, first introduced in 1981, aims to help veterans maintain or improve the quality of life by assisting them to remain healthy and independent in their own homes or communities — thus avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. This program pays contributions for provincially based services such as ambulatory health care, adult residential care, transportation and home care. (See Table 3.)

TABLE 3

Veterans Independence Program Contributions by Province — 1986-87

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	683
Nova Scotia	2,449
Prince Edward Island	646
New Brunswick	1,517
Quebec	2,350
Ontario	7,368
Manitoba	511
Saskatchewan	489
Alberta	669
British Columbia	1,195
Total	17,877

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION

Disability pensions are awarded under the Pension Act to former members of the Canadian Armed Forces for disabilities related to military service. Benefits are also available to those who served in the British or Allied Forces provided they fulfil domiciliary requirements. The Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act provides for similar pension awards for certain groups of civilians closely associated with the Armed Forces during the Second World War. In addition to basic disability pension, payment of allowances for attendance, clothing or exceptional incapacity may be authorized.

Flowing from entitlement to pension are benefits payable on behalf of spouse, dependent children and, under certain circumstances, to parents, sisters or brothers of the disability pensioner. Survivor benefits are also payable to the widow (or widower) and dependent children of a disability pensioner and, in certain cases, to parents and siblings.

The Compensation for Former Prisoners of War Act provides for the payment of compensation to former members of the Canadian Forces who were incarcerated by the enemy for a period of three months or more during or following the First World War. The provisions of the legislation extend the benefits to veterans who were evaders or escapees on the same terms as if they had been prisoners of war. Allied veterans and certain groups of civilians may also qualify for compensation. Survivor benefits are available provided the former prisoner of war was also receiving a disability pension under the Pension Act. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 4

Pension and Compensation Payments by Province/Territory — 1986-87

Province/Territory	*($000)*
Newfoundland	9,916
Nova Scotia	58,488
Prince Edward Island	10,754
New Brunswick	34,897
Quebec	92,345
Ontario	263,383
Manitoba	49,381
Saskatchewan	30,963
Alberta	52,139
British Columbia	128,096
Yukon	288
Northwest Territories	124
Total	730,774

ALLOWANCES

Income support, in the form of an allowance and other benefits, is paid to qualified veterans, civilians and dependents in recognition of the sacrifices made by those who served during wartime. (See Table 5.)

TABLE 5

Allowance Payments by Province/Territory — 1986-87

Province/Territory	*($000)*
Newfoundland	22,953
Nova Scotia	36,474
Prince Edward Island	6,884
New Brunswick	27,719
Quebec	55,455
Ontario	144,888
Manitoba	17,475
Saskatchewan	14,829
Alberta	24,780
British Columbia	59,173
Yukon	299
Northwest Territories	108
Total	411,037

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Pensions Advocates provides veterans with free legal assistance in obtaining pensions and allowances and appealing decisions to Veterans Appeal Board Canada.

PROPERTY CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Veterans Land Administration assists veterans who settled under the Veterans Land Act to acquire title to the property on which they are settled. A total of 143,736 veterans have been settled since the Act was passed in 1942.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCES

Over the years, a number of departmental institutions were transferred to provinces. Contributions to provinces associated with these transfers are listed in Table 6.

For Further Information:

As a result of a recent reorganization, Veterans Affairs now has a group dedicated to intergovernmental affairs.

Director General
Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Veterans Affairs
D.J. MacDonald Building
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8M9
Tel.: (902) 566-8102

TABLE 6

Original Agreed Payments for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces (includes indexing)

Province	*Facilities Name*	*Active Treatment Beds*	*Long Term Care Beds*	*Date Effective*	*Grant/ Contribution ($000)*
Newfoundland	Veterans Pavilion, General Hospital, St. John's	25	59	May 12, 1978	1,000
Nova Scotia	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax	50	200	May 29, 1978	36,760
New Brunswick	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John	20	180	Nov. 15, 1972	6,000
Quebec	Hospital Sainte-Foy, Quebec	54	96	Sept. 1, 1968	4,900
	Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Montreal (now known as Centre hospitalier Côte-des-Neiges)	55	—	Feb. 20, 1978	14,573
Ontario	Sunnybrook Hospital (University of Toronto), Toronto	630	570	Oct. 1, 1966	12,000
	Westminster Hospital, London	115	727	Oct. 3, 1977	18,000
Manitoba	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg	50	155	Apr. 1, 1983	41,800
Saskatchewan	Veterans Pavilion, Regina General Hospital, Regina	50	—	July 11, 1966	—
	Wascana Centre*	—	66	Feb. 6, 1956	300
Alberta	Edmonton Veterans Home (University of Alberta), Edmonton	—	146	Dec. 31, 1979	500
	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary	30	155	Apr. 1, 1980	6,646
British Columbia	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver	270	600	July 29, 1974	7,710
	Victoria Veterans Hospital (Royal Jubilee Hospital), Victoria	60	110	Aug. 26, 1974	3,725
Total		1,409	3,064		153,914

* Not a transferred institution — contribution for beds.

Western Diversification Office

The Western Diversification Office is intended to serve as a focus for federal economic activities in Western Canada, particularly those that are aimed at the development of new businesses and industries and related business infrastructure. The Office has a strong mandate to:

i) coordinate and communicate all federal programs and activities that contribute to the economic development and diversification of the West;

ii) support business infrastructure to further the economic development and diversification of the Western economy;

iii) undertake activities that will facilitate the creation of new enterprises and businesses consistent with Canada's evolving international trade policy; and

iv) represent the interests of Western Canada in the development of national policies; in the design of national programs; and to ensure that Western Canada is effectively linked to decision making in Ottawa.

The Office will work closely with the Western provinces and the private sector in promoting the diversification of the Western Canadian economy.

The Western Diversification Fund represents a commitment of $1.2 billion. These monies are to be used to promote economic diversification by helping to support worthwhile specific projects both in conjunction with existing programs of other federal departments and to support the Office's own programs.

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Western Diversification Program (WDP) 31-1

WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM (WDP)

Administered by:
The Western Diversification Office

Purpose:
The Program is a vehicle for the delivery of funding for approved diversification projects.

Authority or Background:
The Program falls under the mandate of the Western Diversification Office.

Time Frame:
Funds for the Program are derived from the $1.2 billion, five-year Western Diversification Fund, announced by the Prime Minister on August 4, 1987.

Financing and Operation:

Eligible Projects

The most important element of the Western Diversification Program is its flexibility. The essential requirement — which will determine the acceptability of proposals — will be the contribution each project or activity would make to the diversification of the Western economy.

A key feature of the Program is that service industries and resource-related industries will be eligible for funding. Moreover, non-profit business organizations may apply.

In the general area of support for business, projects or activities that involve the initiation, promotion or expansion of enterprises will be eligible. In addition, projects that contribute to the enhancement of the business climate or to the development of business infrastructure will be considered, as will proposals for the modernization or expansion of existing industrial facilities.

Research and development is also an area of interest. More specifically, projects related to the commercialization of the results of research and development activities, and those related to innovation, will merit consideration. Projects involving systems or software development, new product identification and development, or productivity improvement will also be eligible.

Projects and activities in the general category of domestic or international market development also fall within the terms of reference of the Program. For example, proposals related to the promotion and acceptance of Canadian standards and specifications will be considered, as will such projects as the organization and presentation of trade shows and seminars.

Assistance Available Under The WDP

The Program is designed to assist projects of strategic importance to the West. It will not duplicate or replace other government programs. Help will be given to projects which would not proceed without WDP support.

Staff in the Western Diversification Office will direct applicants to the most appropriate source of possible funding. If a project is accepted, assistance will be provided on the basis of its individual merits and the nature of the support required. Normally, funding will be in the form of contributions.

Ineligible Projects

While the Program is broad and flexible, certain activities fall outside its intent. The following are some types of activities that will *not* be eligible for funding:

The Program will not fund projects where the economic or employment benefits would apply primarily outside of the Western provinces. Projects designed to replace existing capital or operating commitments of federal, provincial or municipal government departments, agencies or Crown corporations are not eligible for support; nor are proposals to assist the commercial operations of financial institutions.

The Program will not assist projects designed to create municipal infrastructure or foster urban redevelopment. Nor will it support projects of a social or personal service nature. It will not fund the purchase of retail franchises or the expansion of retail stores.

In the case of commercial or industrial projects, the Program cannot support proposals in situations where the applicant's net equity position is unreasonably low. Proposals that involve sustaining a business through restructuring, recapitalization or refinancing by way of operating loans will not be considered; nor will projects related to the transfer of a plant, its owners or workers — unless additional business activity or employment in Western Canada would result.

It should be emphasized, however, that the principles of the Program will be developed further through experience and may be adjusted to serve emerging needs.

For further information, contact one of the following Western Diversification Office locations:

Vancouver
Suite 138, Granville Square
200 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S4

(604) 666-6256

Edmonton
Suite 604, Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3N1

(403) 420-4164

Saskatoon
Suite 601, S.J. Cohen Building
119 — 4th Avenue South
P.O. Box 2025
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S7

(306) 975-4373

Winnipeg
Suite 712, The Cargill Building
240 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J7

(204) 983-4472

Ottawa
200 Kent Street
9th Floor, Section C
P.O. Box 2128
Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5N3

(613) 952-7146

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